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Indiana Library Association

EVANSVILLE,
Week of October 13th.

SAVE THIS DATE.

HOW THE NEW TAX LAW AFFECTS PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Two of the principal reasons why the public library movement in Indiana has been so successful are the facts, first, that library boards hitherto have had the power to determine the rate of the local tax to be levied for library purposes, and second, that no such tax might legally be fixed at less than five cents on the one hundred

dollars. These two provisions are compromised by the new tax law passed by the legislature in March, section 338 of which provides for the repeal of any parts of previous acts which may conflict with this new law. Each library board and each librarian should apply at once to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for a copy of this law and study carefully sections 196-203, which sections particularly relate to the fixing of tax rates. This article will attempt to state the effects of the law but without doubt there will be a number of points which can only be cleared up by direct correspondence with the Public Library Commission or the Board of Tax Commissioners.

In the first place let it be understood that "the phrase 'municipal corporation' as used in the tax law is deemed to include . . . any person, persons or organized body authorized by law to establish tax levies for the purpose of raising public revenues." This quotation from section 202 of the act must be known in order that library boards may stand on their legal rights.

By section 197 of the act each county auditor is required to certify not later than September 1st the assessed total valuation of each taxing unit to the clerk, or corresponding officer of each "municipal corporation" in the county. Then the clerk, or corresponding officer, shall lay the certified valuation before the officers of the corporation (the library board) and they shall make such tax levies as they shall deem necessary "but within the restrictions imposed in the next succeeding section of the act" (Sect. 198). Said municipal corporation shall report the levy as made to the

county auditor within five days of its making, or not later than September 15th and the county auditor reports the same to the State Board of Tax Commissioners not later than September 20th.

The crux of the whole law as it affects the library levy is the first sentence of Section 198. The municipal corporations "shall make such levies with reference to the certified assessments mentioned in the total taxes . . . as will yield no greater revenue than was obtained by taxation the preceding year". Section 200 provides that "the state board of tax commissioners shall have the power to order an increase in the total tax levy of any municipal corporation upon a proper showing that a necessity exists for such an increase, and that the revenues otherwise obtained are not sufficient to meet the requirements".

The law affects not only library boards which feel that last year's tax was insufficient and that more funds must be obtained for the new year's work, but also and more importantly newly organized boards in towns previously without library service where therefore no library funds were "obtained by taxation the preceding year." All such boards must take extreme pains to see that an appeal is promptly submitted to the state board of tax commissioners asking the authorization of the levy decided upon as necessary.

The tax commission outlines the proper procedure for appealing as follows:

The library board shall

1. Decide what rate is necessary to provide the income you need. (Remember that until tax law is altered you will never be able to obtain additional funds without an appeal, so avoid cutting.)
2. Certify this rate to the county auditor, notifying him, if it is a rate which will bring more income than you had last year, that you are appealing to the tax board for its confirmation. (An increase of a fraction of a cent on \$100 will

probably be allowed by the auditor without comment, as such an increase is hardly worth an appeal. For instance, if 6½ cents will bring in the same amount on the new valuation as you received from a 10 cent rate last year, 7 cents will doubtless be recorded without comment or necessity of appeal.)

3. Direct a formal appeal in the name of the library board to the Board of Tax Commissioners, 35 State House, Indianapolis, stating why more funds are needed, or in the case of a new library, stating that the law authorizing the establishment of such an institution had been complied with, and asking said tax commissioners to authorize the placing of the tax, as certified, upon the county auditor's tax duplicate for collection.
4. After the appeal has been made, the tax commissioners will arrange for a hearing as to the local situation and after the hearing will authorize or refuse the raise in levy requested.

The library boards which under the library law fix levies, in towns and counties, have the right to make such direct appeals to the tax commission. However, they have no such right in the case of township levies. Here they must persuade the advisory boards to make a necessary appeal, and it is this feature that will probably work most havoc. Our township support act of 1911 was a bludgeon which could compel a minimum levy. An advisory board which last year accidentally or intentionally made a levy that was below the minimum is protected this year from being forced to correct the injustice. True the library law still stands which says they shall make an annual levy of at least five cents, but the tax law supersedes it and forbids an additional levy without appeal. Compliance with the earlier law necessitates such appeal, but

whether court action would compel it without specific legislation is doubtful. Especially vexing is the case of townships which have never levied a tax and where advisory board action is necessary if a newly established town library is to live. In these latter cases, members of the local library board must bring every possible influence to bear on the advisory board to compel an appeal to the tax board, even though legal compulsion is impossible.

The Public Library Commission was ill advised in telling some library boards that they had the right to insist on a five cent township levy on the new valuation if the total levy did not go above \$1.50. Even below that the Tax Commission has the authority to cut a rate which will bring in more funds than last year, although a frank admission was obtained that a raise on the library rate was so very small a part of the total that it would probably not be worth objecting to.

It is sincerely hoped that library work in Indiana will not be seriously hampered by the new tax law with its many admirable features. Some maladjustments were inevitable accompaniments of so radical a change, however much that change was needed. It is up to each library board in the state to see that it does all it can to protect its local institutions. When injustice does result, report it at once to the Public Library Commission. Even though no rectification can be made until another year, we will need all possible suggestions and view points for presenting to the next legislature. The meeting of the Trustees Association this fall should have a lively round table on the effects of the law and how it should be changed.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Mr. Thomas C. Howe, President of Butler College, Irvington, was appointed to the Public Library Commission by Governor Goodrich to succeed Mr. W. W. Parsons of

the State Normal School. At the same time Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, resigned, and Prof. C. H. Oldfather, of the Wabash College faculty, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Parsons has been a member of the Commission since 1903, while Mr. Dunn was one of the original Commission appointed in 1899. Both gentlemen have taken a keen interest in the progress of the library movement in Indiana, though Mr. Dunn has possibly been more closely associated with the work owing to the fact that while State Librarian he fathered legislation designed to resuscitate the system of township libraries. This effort to make free libraries available in all sections of the state kept him in close contact with the movement which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Commission and the passage of the Public Library Act of 1901.

CHANGES ON THE COMMISSION STAFF

Miss Margaret Wade, for the past year assistant organizer with the Commission, becomes on September 1st the librarian of the Anderson Public Library. Miss Wade, before attending the University of Wisconsin Library School, was librarian at Pendleton for several years, so she is not new to Madison County problems. The Commission regrets keenly losing Miss Wade from the work of the state as a whole, but with the rest of her friends, we wish her every success in the new field.

Miss Wade's place will be taken by Miss Mayme C. Snipes of the Plainfield Public Library. Miss Snipes is a graduate of the Winona Institute Library School and as a former president of the I. L. A., is well known in Indiana library circles. Mrs. Sarah Follett Walker, Summer School 1914, formerly librarian at Carmel, is the new librarian at Plainfield.

Another appointment to the Commission staff is that of Miss Jane R. G. Marshall, who comes to Indiana October 1st. Miss Marshall after some experience in the Lake Forest (Ill.) Public Library, has just com-

pleted the course at the University of Wisconsin Library School. The school library work of the state will be Miss Marshall's special charge, though she will also assist in the general organization and visiting work of the Commission.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

The Asbury Park Conference of the A. L. A. was a splendid success both in numbers and in interesting programs; in many cases it was difficult to decide which of a number of simultaneous section meetings should be attended. While the war work the Association has been doing was emphasized, the principal theme of the whole conference was the outlook for the home work ahead of us.

The Thursday morning session, which was given up to a discussion of needs and plans for a survey of library conditions all through the country, was especially illuminating. Messrs. Andrew Keogh of Yale, C. C. Williamson of New York, Adam Strohm of Detroit, and Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis each presented a different phase of the prospect. These talks together with President Bishop's opening address, "The American Library Association at the crossroads", will be of the utmost help and inspiration to all librarians, who will read them in the Proceedings.

Mention should be made of the spirited discussion at an open meeting of the A. L. A. Council when the needs of the Association for an adequate endowment were presented. Mr. Rush of Indianapolis and Mrs. Earl of the Commission were both on this program.

The League of Library Commissions had two very interesting programs during the week. At the first the problems of the smaller libraries were considered and Dr. Williamson's paper, to be found on page 201, was read. Miss Margaret Wade of the Indiana Commission staff appeared on the same program. A joint session of the Catalog and Trustees Sections afforded the fireworks display of the conference. The prob-

lem of unionization in large city libraries was presented by members of the staff unions from the Washington, D. C., and the New York public libraries. A marked difference in aim and methods was noted between the two organizations, though both are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. No formal action was taken by the Association but opinion was general that the New York union had been unfortunate if not dishonest in the methods used to obtain a resolution endorsing it which was recently passed by the Federation.

The incoming president of the A. L. A. is Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library and formerly secretary of the Indiana Commission. Estes Park, Colorado, and Toronto, Ontario, were the two places most discussed in connection with the next conference.

An Indiana luncheon was a pleasant feature of the conference. About thirty-five Hoosiers of present-day or former connection attended the meetings. This included Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, Miss Katherine Ashman, Mr. Louis J. Bailey, Misses Grace and Lois Barnes, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, Mr. Jesse Cunningham, Miss Mary Downey, Miss Alice Dougan, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Mrs. Eva Hurst Fowler, Miss Marilla Freeman, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Mr. Wm. J. Hamilton, Mr. Clarence Lester, Miss Ethel McCollough, Mr. Frederic J. Melcher, Mr. Carl H. Milam, Miss Zana K. Miller, Miss Orpha Maude Peters, Miss Betty Pritchett, Miss Louise Randall, Miss Rena Reese, Miss Flora Roberts, Mr. Charles E. Rush, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Miss Fannie Sattinger, Miss Minnie Sears, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Miss Sarah Sturgis, Miss Ruth Wallace.

A STIMULATING PAPER

Among the many talks and papers presented at the recent conference of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, none was more helpful than that of Mr. C. C. Williamson, presented herewith. It is definitely critical and should be carefully

considered by Indiana librarians and trustees. Not all points apply to conditions in our state, where we are favored with strong legal rights and a status that is preferable to that of libraries in most states, but most of the suggestions call for thought and discussion. We are glad to be able to present it.

A LOOK AHEAD FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY.

By C. C. Williamson.

Let me confess at once that I venture to discuss the problem of the small library only as an onlooker. Though for twenty years I have had a more or less intimate association with some small libraries, my professional work has been done in one of the two largest libraries in the country. My object is therefore to try to convey to you who are intimately acquainted with the problems of the small library some of the impressions an outsider has acquired in one way or another of its present status and some of his guesses as to what are likely to be the immediate lines of progress.

By "small library" I mean roughly speaking all public library work outside of the large cities. Nor is it entirely a matter of the size of a city, for some fairly large cities have small libraries, and vice versa. Perhaps you have read the "Portrait of a Village" in a recent issue of the Atlantic in which the author says: "I am going to venture, while I have the courage of my discouragement, a guess that the future of civilization and well-being of this continent is in the cities. . . . It is a bitter thought for the country-minded person to be forced to". My impression of the present status of the small library in this country borders on bitter disappointment to one who would like to think that the future of library service is in the small institutions that come close to the people in their everyday lives. If it were not for the exceptions, for the bright spots here and there, and the signs of something better in the future, I fear that in the "courage of my discouragement"

I would locate the future of library service entirely in the larger cities.

Letters come to us from every part of the country, as I suppose they do to all large libraries, begging for assistance in getting access to books which ought to be available in every community. Anyone who tries to do anything more serious than recreational reading outside of the large city, knows how very little help he will get from local libraries. The simple fact is that only a small per cent of the population of this country has an opportunity to use even the most important things in print. If we believe in democracy and equality of opportunity we must look forward to giving everyone an opportunity to a share, through reading, in the culture, experience and knowledge of mankind. If opportunity for religious worship were as unevenly distributed as access to books, city churches would have an unexampled opportunity for missionary work.

If we are to look ahead in any practical way, we must scrutinize more closely the present status of the small library, and in doing so perhaps we shall find that the fundamental cause of its present low estate is the fact of its smallness. Most libraries are too small to be administratively and economically efficient. I know that many small libraries indignantly repudiate this suggestion, and without doubt some few of them succeed remarkably well under the circumstances. It seems to me that the average small library in most states is an anachronism and a survival, in a class with the ungraded and unsupervised district school; and no one who has not known such schools intimately realizes how serious an indictment this is.

The small, independent and self-sufficing library represents a stage of social development now definitely belonging to the past. Historically the small collection of books, intrinsically good perhaps, but ill-adapted to the tastes and needs of the community, and unconnected with the resources in books and personnel of the larger community, belongs with the village shoemaker or wagon-maker and many other features of a time

when social and economic organization was far simpler than it can be today. The small community in most parts of the country no longer aims to be economically self-sufficient. My great grandfather worked in the winter making boots and shoes for his neighbors. The product was expensive and inferior in nearly every way to the machine product of today. Some may lament the passing of the simpler stage of economic life, but it is gone beyond recall, unless some ignorant attack on the so-called capitalistic production succeeds in turning back momentarily the wheels of time and reducing life again to its primitive forms.

The attempt of the small community to be self-sufficient in library service is just as much a relic of the past as the village shoemaker actually making shoes in competition with modern machinery and factory methods. Economic forces automatically and painlessly eliminated the shoemaker, but educational and cultural institutions do not so automatically conform to new conditions. Inertia, failure to understand what has happened, a mistaken sense of local pride, combine to block the wheels of progress.

Changes in social, political, industrial and economic life usually necessitate modifications in educational and cultural institutions. Great changes have been wrought in the educational system, but in most places the public library stands where it was a generation ago. Small public libraries as a rule continue in the grooves marked out at the time the library movement started. In the meantime a vast evolution has occurred. Reading for practical purposes connected with affairs of daily life has grown from nothing to very great importance. Cheap and abundant reading matter, particularly for recreational needs, in newspapers and magazines has made most communities independent of the public library for "something to read". While practical cooperation with the public schools and other public interests and work with children and other special classes, have developed in the larger libraries, except in a few cases, small libraries have stood still.

On the other hand, since the movement began for establishing in every community a separate free library, revolutionary changes have occurred in means of transportation and communication. Cheap and rapid transportation, parcel post, rural mail delivery, automobiles and good roads, telephones, etc., have wrought great changes in the problems of small communities. A vital library movement starting now would take account of three factors. Here and there a library service has been developed in keeping with present day conditions, but for the most part outside the large cities it is a generation behind the times, and new libraries are being established as if nothing had happened.

The present status of the small library, as I see it then, with exceptions here and there, perhaps, in a few cases almost making exception of whole states, is that of an institution a generation behind the times, untouched by changes which have taken place in our economic and social life. The indifference of the community proves in itself that the library is a dead or decadent institution. It will have to be made over into an active force in the community or disappear.

One of the most important causes of its present condition is a disregard of the vital demand of modern life that every occupation must be based on fitness and skill which is nearly always the product of special training. The chief reason the small library is so near the discard is that it lacks a trained personnel. Perhaps we may say that it lacks a trained personnel because it is so badly adjusted to our social and economic life. I do not raise at this moment the question of whether it is going to be possible to get trained librarians without radically making over the system.

We have spoken of some changes that have already taken place. Changes of great importance in their effect on library service will continue to take place. Many of them cannot now be anticipated; perhaps some can be. Conditions under which the small library, in common with all libraries, must

operate twenty-five years from now, will doubtless be very different. While we are striving to break the bonds of the past should we not also seek to sense what the future has in store and endeavor to avoid another crystallization? We think too little of the necessity of flexibility in organization, aims and methods to meet changing conditions.

Trying to forecast what the future holds that must be taken into account in planning for library progress, it seems to me we can safely assume that:

(1) Transportation and communication will constantly improve, which means, among other things, that less and less reason will exist for even fairly large libraries trying to hold in their own local collections all the books that are to be used in the community at any time.

(2) All branches of the public service must increase in efficiency, because the public will demand a full return for the expenditure of public money.

(3) Everybody will be trained for his work. A school of instruction for street sweepers has already proved its utility. Librarians will not be granted an exception.

(4) Specialization of function will receive still more emphasis, giving the benefits of division of labor and requiring a more scientific organization.

(5) All processes that can be reduced to routine will take advantage of the economies of large scale operations.

(6) Illiteracy will practically disappear, while working hours grow shorter, and a larger proportion of the population will demand an opportunity to make practical use of their ability to read.

(7) New methods of instruction and new avenues of recreation and culture will arise, some requiring the cooperation of the library, others competing with it. The library must be flexible in spirit and organization.

(8) We shall know more about the formation and control of public opinion in a democracy. There is an important role for the public library if it can adapt itself to the needs of the hour.

It is a rich opportunity that awaits a properly organized library service outside the large cities. Only 3 per cent of the population lives in places of more than 25,000. In the cities educational opportunities are richer and more varied, so that the library field is somewhat narrower than in the smaller community where the library is the most practical substitute for many agencies which in the city work independently of it. Not only does it have less competition from other claims on the attention of the people, but it is in a position to mold public opinion as the city library is not.

In every small community there should be an opportunity for the trained librarian at least equal to that of the doctor, the minister, and the head of the schools. Like them she should, given proper conditions, command the respect and confidence of the community and be a leader in all community enterprises. The librarian in the small community, provided she have energy, tact, intelligence, and human sympathy, may become the friend and counsellor of the people.

I have touched upon the present status of the small library, and the opportunity awaiting it, as they present themselves to my limited view. If my estimate is correct there is a great gap between performance and opportunity which should be a challenge to everyone who believes in the social utility of a library service. Three needs stand out conspicuously—the need of a trained personnel, the need of cooperation and some degree of centralization, and a fundamental need for standards of service.

I have a hope that the training problem can be solved by some such plan as I shall outline at a later session of the conference. I get the impression that very little training is available for meeting specifically the larger problems of library service in a small community. A few commissions are evidently doing good work, but I fancy you will agree with me that an adequately trained personnel for the small library as at present organized is either an economic impossibility or most wasteful. Cooperation

between libraries and some degree of centralization is a prerequisite for efficient service at a cost within the reach of small communities. The opportunity for genuine cooperation is probably little realized—cooperation in book selection, purchase, cataloging, classification, binding, etc. But none of these is possible with wholly untrained and often incompetent librarians.

In the matter of book selection, even the trained librarian needs more skilled assistance than is now available as a rule. It is quite out of the question for one person in a small part of her time to keep abreast of what is published on many subjects in such a way as to make a little money produce large results. A good illustration of the kind of help I should think ought to be extended continuously to the librarian of the small library, not in one subject only but in a large number, is found in an article in the current issue of *Public Libraries*, on "Art work that can be done in small libraries". Speaking of the fact that small libraries do little in art because of the erroneous notion that large expenditure for books is necessary, the author says, "When it is not so much a collection of books as the librarian's interest in the subject that is needed, the matter becomes very simple"; all of which is very true, but no librarian can make every subject a hobby. We need some way of passing on to the rest of us the knowledge and experience of the hobby rider.

Now I dare say I have dwelt at too great length on some well-known problems and difficulties that face the small library. Perhaps I have succeeded in giving the impression that I am wholly unaware that anybody has ever before thought of these things or been striving to find a way out. Of course I know full well that each of the commissions in the League is endeavoring, with every means at its command, to help the small libraries by bringing them together in some kind of cooperative system, to offset some of the advantages of the small unrelated library, to promote professional spirit and training and to set stand-

ards of efficiency. Of course, also, I know something about the county system which is so well adapted to solve many of the problems of the small library.

When I speak of the need of cooperation and centralization as the great desideratus, I am thinking of the commissions and county work. It seems to me we should look forward to giving the state library commissions much larger authority than any of them now possess and much greater financial support. I fancy we face an uphill task in bringing local boards and librarians to realize that their opportunity for usefulness depends to a great extent on giving up some of their precious independence. If they could see the situation as an outsider sees it, the small libraries in every state would become ardent champions of county systems and strong commissions, instead of looking with suspicion and jealousy on what seems to them an unwarranted encroachment on local autonomy.

The outlook for small libraries seems so entirely dependent on the work of commissions, county systems, and improved state laws, that mere enlightened self-interest ought to lead them to organize a movement for library extension that would convince members of the legislatures of its vital importance. I fear that, too often, however, legislators get the wrong kind of impression from attempts to strengthen commission work. On the one hand, the commission, not being sufficiently distinguished from the more politically minded state bodies, is suspected of desiring merely to extend its power for selfish reasons. On the other hand, the indifference or hostility of local library interests makes it perfectly safe for legislatures to withhold their aid. With taxpayer, politician and local influences against them, progressive library measures have little chance. We cherish the thought that library commissions are not in politics and doubtless in most cases they are not, of their own volition, but it has seemed to me they are the victims of a situation which is primarily political.

If the actual situation is at all as I im-

agine it to be, it is the most urgent duty of the League of Library Commissions and of the A. L. A. to organize a country-wide library propaganda. As to the form and methods of such propaganda, I am not rash enough to dogmatize, but since in this "look ahead" a liberal dose of speculation may be in order, I would suggest that none of our professional organizations, state or national, is fitted to take the leadership. I have a notion that in every state is needed a strong organization of prominent laymen who thoroughly understand the library problem in its larger aspects and who will work hand in hand with the profession in putting the library system of the state on an efficient basis.* It will require skill and tact on the part of the professional librarians to engineer such an organization into activity, but I see no insuperable difficulty.

Since I know of no such organization, perhaps I can illustrate what I have in mind by citing the Civil Service Reform League in New York State. There is a body of substantial citizens, lawyers and business men, men and women prominent in various walks of life, who make it a serious business to protect and promote the merit system in public office. It watches legislation and administrative officials with an eagle eye. Its statements carry far more weight than would the protests or recommendations of the civil service employees, because, for one thing, no one suspects the League of acting from ulterior motives. I must not take the time to enlarge upon this suggestion. Underlying it is the fundamental idea that extensions and improvements in any branch of the public service do not originate in legislative or official bodies nor, as a rule, in the ranks of the employees who conduct the service which needs to be reorganized and extended, but in some organized movement of public spirited citizens. I believe it will be found that this principle holds in respect to nearly all kinds of educational and developmental work. I believe we have

no such organizations anywhere ready to use every legitimate means to secure a modern and efficient library service throughout the state.

In what I have just been saying I have had in mind particularly those states that have made some beginning at least towards solving the problem of the small and rural library. Much more discouraging of course is the situation in a large number of states where extension work is entirely lacking. Here, too, it seems to me the first step must be to organize also into some sort of public library association all the influential citizens who can be interested in library extension. The main difference between such an organization in the backward and the more progressive state is that in the backward states the primary and immediate object would not be to secure legislation, but to educate the people of the state to the meaning of library service. Through the moral and material support which can be mustered within and without the state, such an association could unofficially function in many respects as a library commission, coordinating such local activities as exist, operating travelling libraries, and conducting an educational campaign designed to bring the local communities to the point of being willing to vote taxes and support state legislation. In other words, I visualize the backward state as a kind of mandatory in charge of the voluntary organization until such time as it is ready to take its place as a member of the League.

And this leads me finally to one more speculation as to what the future may hold for the small library interests which I think of as identical with the work of the commissions. Has the League ever considered the feasibility of setting up minimum standards for commission work and according some special recognition to the states that maintain such standards? We think at once of the accredited library schools as a similar device. My thought is that certain most salutary results might follow formal recognition of the excellent work being done by some of the commissions. Might it not save

* (Note. Just this sort of backing has been obtained in our state from the Indiana Library Trustees Association.)

them from being forced to take backward steps at times? Might it not reenforce the efforts being put forth in those states which have inadequate laws? It seems to me that perhaps in the first flush of enthusiasm for publicity we are in danger of relying upon it overmuch. Publicity of a high order will be required, but do we not in addition need to set up definite standards of achievement? Publicity for liberty and victory loans, book funds, etc., would have failed without definite quotas for states and communities — i. e., without definite standards of achievement which stimulate endeavor and arouse local pride. Definite standards of attainment represent a fundamental psychological principle which has too small a place in library organization and administration.

I do not know of course whether the League would feel able to standardize its own membership or whether it would prefer to have the standards fixed by, and their application entrusted in part to, some detached body, such as the A. L. A. Let us hope, however, that we do not have to look too far ahead for the time when we can say that this state or that is meeting the recognized professional standard.

Sooner or later, and of course as soon as possible, the up-to-standard commission should be in a position to apply minimum standards to all local library activities. I cannot omit to express the belief that we must look forward to such standardization and make it one of our principal objects of endeavor, but that is a very large subject which I have neither the detailed information or time at present to discuss. The little that I do know about the problem of standardization strengthens my belief that when we come to attack it, it will not be found so difficult as we may now imagine. In this optimistic view I am encouraged by what Mr. Sanborn writes in the July Library Journal: "Judging from an acquaintance with many librarians and as many library trustees, I feel safe in saying that practically everyone of them has an honest pride in his own library and a desire to see it better than any other in its class".

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

There is not a library in Indiana that should not be represented in some way by a membership in the A. L. A. If our Association is to put through such work as we expect of a national professional organization, it must be backed by a large proportion of those engaged in the professional work. At present this is not so, more shame to us.

The Commission urges, therefore, that each librarian join the Association and help make possible larger facilities for carrying on the after-the-war work. Individually we cannot do strong work, but by cooperating we can give the A. L. A. power and influence which will result in personal benefits as well as professional ones.

What are some of the things the A. L. A. ought to be helping to do if it had the money? Here are a few examples. The A. L. A. ought to have several field representatives to assist in the establishment of libraries in states lacking library commissions, not only tax-supported free libraries for the whole community, but also libraries in industrial plants, and in hospitals, prisons, and other correctional and philanthropic institutions; it ought to conduct a full fledged free employment agency to help trustees find good librarians, and to help librarians and assistants find positions; it ought to collect information, especially statistical, to help librarians in their budget making; it ought to vitalize all its committee work by the grant of adequate committee appropriations, so that the A. L. A. committees shall not be called on to "make bricks without straw"; it ought to assist in the great Americanization work now going on, than which there is no more important work in the whole length and breadth of this country; it ought to recognize the necessity for publicity of what it wants to do and get done, by the employment of a paid publicity expert, to promote all sorts of desirable library publicity, particularly of a cooperative nature; and it ought to help

carry books and library service to the large rural population not now reached by commissions or any other library agency.

Is this program too big to be compassed by membership fees? It probably is. It may be the day is approaching when the A. L. A. must have an adequate endowment to do these things, and that the war has taught us how to find the means to do what must be done. But however that may be, we need the members. We need them for their interest, their counsel, for the strength that comes only of numbers—we need them for all these things as much as for their money.

ANOTHER HOOSIER PUBLISHER.

Dean Will D. Howe of Indiana University and member of the Bloomington Public Library Board, has recently severed his connection with the University and joined Messrs. Alfred Harcourt and Donald Brace, formerly of Henry Holt & Co., in a new publishing firm, Harcourt, Howe & Brace. His many Indiana friends will wish him all success in the new venture, and will watch with keen interest the publications of the house.

BINDING AND MENDING PROBLEMS.

Mrs. Florence Newcomb, Indianapolis
Public Library.

The binding and mending problems are very great, since, as we know, materials are so high. Increases in the prices of materials in the past two years are:

Binder's board from \$1.40 bdl. to \$2.25.

Super from 4c yd. to 11c.

Gold from \$7.75 pkg. to \$11.

Heavy muslin from 15c yd. to 35-40c.

Glue from 85c lb. to \$2. Etc.

Still we know that the new editions have increased accordingly and a book well bound lasts three times as long as the new book in the publishers' bindings. It is a problem because one must learn to use good judgment on every book handled—something dif-

ferent on each individual book. What one book requires in mending would not do at all on another book.

I have referred to Dana's "Notes on Bookbinding" and Bailey's "Library Bookbinding" as two books with which every librarian should be familiar.

PREPARATION OF BOOKS FOR SHELVES.

For the preparation of the new books or rebound books, or in the care of books in any way, we must use the best methods and have a uniformity.

The new book after having been checked off the order bills is more or less reluctant to open flat. The average reader perhaps will force it so that it will be more easily held open, thereby injuring the sewing or backing, or both. So the first thing for the librarian to do is to open the book properly when first received, a few leaves at a time, alternating back and front, and then in the middle.

It is also very necessary to open the rebound books freely as they are checked off the schedules. If the book is stiff or cracks, or the pages loosen you may know that there is something wrong with the sewing. Talk to your binders about it; they are always glad for advice or for any suggestions. The book should be carefully looked through, paged or collated, especially expensive editions. I do not believe in reinforcing new books in publishers' binding, unless it is done by skilled hands. In case of new unbound books with illustrated paper backs, a full keratol cover is made, care being taken to have the covers match. Then we paste on the picture paper-backs.

The light covers of juvenile books are given two thin coats of white shellac, which not only prevents finger marks from showing, but preserves the backs, and the covers can be cleaned by using a moistened piece of cheesecloth.

The following is a list of things to be done in the mechanical preparation of the book.

Books are checked by the bill.

Books are opened to test bindings.

Date of purchase is written on first page back of title page.

Expensive editions are collated to see if complete and sound.

Pages cut if necessary.

Book plates and pockets pasted in.

Call number written on the last fly-leaf, also title and author.

Author, title, number and price of book typed on book card.

Labels or numbering put on 1¼ inches from the bottom of the book, white ink on dark colored books, India ink on light colored books, then shellacked. It is best to use ammonia first on the place where you put the white ink, to remove the finish. If you could use the white leaf instead of ink and have it burned in with a binder's iron, it is much more satisfactory.

CARE OF BOOKS ON THE SHELVES

All who use a library are desirous that its books should be clean and in good condition, and with a little encouragement will take pretty good care of them. There are exceptions of course, especially among the children. They must be reasoned with. It is well to give a story hour about the care of books. We must watch and keep the books in good condition. We cannot give to our patrons a much soiled or mutilated book and ask them to be careful of it. Books should never be replaced on the shelves, after having been out, without first having been carefully examined for loose leaves, missing leaves, tears, marks, dirt spots, etc. When the book shows the least sign of loosening, or is found in bad repair, it should be examined carefully and sent immediately to the repair room, or repair table.

BOOKS ASSORTED.

In the Bindery Department of the Indianapolis library, the repair work of the entire library system, including twelve branches, is directed from the Central Library. Experienced assistants are assigned to work

in certain branches, certain days of the week, and spend two or three days at the Central Library, in order that the work may be uniform and up-to-date.

The books sent to the Bindery Department from the loan desk, from all the different departments, and also from the branches and stations are assorted as follows:

Books for binding.

Books to be mended.

Books to be discarded.

Books held for binding are shelved according to departments and branches until actually ready to bind.

The popular discarded juvenile books are sent to the playgrounds, adult fiction to the hospitals. To decide properly what books should be bound, the librarian in charge of this work "should have a general knowledge of books, paper, edition, prices, literary value, timeliness, etc., and use good judgment in deciding whether a book should be bound, mended or discarded."

MENDING OF BOOKS.

The first thing to be thought of in mending is binding. If the book is to be rebound, mend very little, the less the better, for paste weakens the leaves. If the book has been rebound, do anything the book needs in the way of tightening or mending, providing you have good judgment and understand how the book has been put together, and are able to know whether it will pay to spend the time on it. Try to get the desired strength with the greatest speed.

An effort is made to supply missing leaves for the books in our library. The books in the Central Library having missing pages or sections are shelved until leaves are supplied from withdrawn books of the same edition, author and title.

Save fly leaves from discarded books or books to be bound to use for end sheets, also for mending corners and edges of torn pages. The tint of the paper will match better. Also use edges of advertisement pages of magazines. Run line of paste on

edge of torn corner of the page or torn edge, lay piece of paper over it, put in press. When dry, tear off carefully, and trim edges of the page.

BOOKS TO BE REBOUND.

In the binding of books there are two important things to watch: sewing and covering. If a book is not sewed well, it cannot be bound well. In library binding, the main consideration is strength. Not only is beauty a secondary consideration, but unfortunately it is hardly considered at all, for we know that library bindings are seldom attractive. Library binding should be all hand work. It is a good plan to take apart a book which is ready to be discarded, and study the way it was sewed, whether there were cords or tapes used, the kind of super or lining used, the way it was put together, etc. I watch the different discarded books from the different binders, and have studied them until I can tell at once which binder worked with a particular book.

Study the sewing so you will be quick to notice the defects of the book, and have these corrected at once.

"The use the book is to receive is made the basis of selection of materials;" for example, reference books should be bound to last, popular fiction different from fiction which must be kept on the shelves.

Adopt different methods for different books and "watch results; keep statistics."

With picture books for the Children's room, Branches, and Stations, after rebinding in full buckram, we paste an appropriate illustration on cover. The pictures are taken from discarded juvenile copies of the same title and author and edition. A light coat of shellac protects them from the wear and tear of handling. Books decorated in this way are much more attractive to the children.

BINDING MATERIALS.

In general a reference to binding materials means those materials which are used in covering books. It is the covering which

renders a book attractive or unattractive, and which contributes most (next to the sewing) to the long life of the book.

The leathers that have been used in binding books have come from all sorts of animals, but so far as the librarian is concerned, the skins of only three animals are considered, the sheep, the cow, and the goat. Sheepskin is a soft flexible leather, and has been used for bindings ever since books were put into leather. Roan is the term used for sheepskin. Cowhide is a leather which has been used a great deal in the last few years. Since it is too thick a leather to be used in full thickness, practically all skins are split. As it is difficult and expensive to get good cowhide which has not been split down to Buffing, we have been using Fabrikoid for our best juvenile and adult fiction. In our cheaper fiction we have found Holliston buckram very satisfactory for cheaper editions and books not much used. A good buckram is better than cheap leather. The leather which makes the most attractive and the strongest binding comes from the skin of the goat and is called morocco. Genuine morocco is the most expensive leather and the most beautiful. It is used as an excellent binding for large reference books, for art books which must be attractively bound, for some periodicals which are much used in reference work, such as the *Atlantic Monthly*, and all fine sets of books.

DISCARDING OF BOOKS.

Books should be discarded if the paper is of such poor quality that it will not hold the stitches or if the margins are too narrow. For the little readers, and cheap editions of the Children's Room books which are cheaper to replace than to rebind, re-case; and when worn out discard and replace.

If we have several copies of a certain book, especially in the fiction, we watch the drop in circulation from year to year, and if the book is waning in popularity we bind one or two copies, and mend the other copies until worn out.

Discard a book when a new edition or a better book on the same subject has been published; also when the book is no longer used and becomes dead weight.

THREE USEFUL PAMPHLETS ON BINDING.

Library bookbinding. Arthur L. Bailey.
A. L. A. Publishing Board.
New Books for Old. Mary E. Wheelock.
St. Louis Public Library.
Binding and Repair of books. Margaret
W. Brown. A. L. A. Publishing Board.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 1919 session of the Commission Library Summer School is now in progress, having opened on June 23d. There are now 36 students, Miss Bess Palmer of Marion having been obliged to leave before completing the course. Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, gave the course in Children's work, and Miss Virginia Tutt of South Bend, took charge of the Book Selection course. Other special talks have been given by Mr. Amos W. Butler, Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, Miss Zana K. Miller, Mrs. Clodia H. Scott, and Mr. Oscar H. Williams. Among the speakers who are scheduled for the next three weeks are Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Mrs. Cora O. Bynum, Miss Ethel Cleland, Miss May Massee, Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Miss Esther McNitt, Miss Eleanor Ristine, and Miss Harriet Turner.

The advanced course under Miss Miller, has just started work. There are eight students, Miss Marie Creager, North Manchester; Miss Mable L. Deeds, Oxford; Miss Sarah Findley, Lindenwood College, Missouri; Miss Miriam Ginn, Sidney, Ohio; Miss Adria Humphries, Linton; Mrs. Clara B. Jones, Osgood; Miss Ethel Reed, Brook, and Miss Isabelle Rinehart, Delphi.

The students in the regular course are the following:

Bowlby, Bertha	Shelbyville.
Branham, Irene	Indianapolis.
Brockschlagel, Anna	Vevay.
Campbell, Averil	Walton.
Chenoweth, Hope	Huntington.
Colby, Mrs. S. G.	Culver.
Denton, Thelma	Frankfort.
Duncan, Ruth	Atlanta.
Haynes, Cynthia	Evansville.
Heldt, Irma	Evansville.
Howell, Blanche A.	Hammond.
Kehoe, Alma	Washington.
Kimble, Mrs. Martha.	Brookville.
Kistler, Ellen D.	Logansport.
Lewis, Evangeline	Pendleton.
Lockhart, Zella	Owensville.
Mahoney, Anna	Indianapolis.
Menden, Charlotte L.	Evansville.
Morrison, Kate	Scottsburg.
Norton, Lola	Connersville.
Pettijohn, Nellie	Sheridan.
Porter, Hallie	Muncie.
Rankin, Helen G.	Indianapolis.
Reyer, Miram C.	South Bend.
Rhody, Olive	Royal Center.
Richardson, Helen	Indianapolis.
Rudd, Mrs. Nora	Butler.
Schrock, Margaret	Plymouth.
Shanton, Marie	Piercetown.
Short, Goldie Lee	Newcastle.
Shull, Belle	Montpelier.
Stouder, Marie	Goshen.
Talley, Mrs. Norris	Mooreville.
Timmonds, Louise	Portland.
Williamson, Jeanette	Noblesville.
Wood, Dorothy	Hobart.

RESULTS OF THE SPRING BOOK DRIVE.

The following public libraries have reported shipments to the Dispatch Offices since March 1, 1919. We are very certain that a large number of other libraries have made similar shipments without reporting them to this office. If your library should be represented in this list, will you not notify us at once giving date and number of books shipped so that the records for the state may be complete and correct:

Anderson	450
Bluffton	30
Brazil	50
Brook	94
Brookville	102
Connersville	435
Corydon	38

Coatesville	32
Carthage	60
Crawfordsville	260
Elkhart	430
Evansville	1,591
Fowler	80
Franklin	193
Gary	170
Gas City	64
Goshen	450
Indianapolis	5,198
Kendallville	83
LaGrange	56
Lawrenceburg	293
Lebanon	121
Logansport	352
Marion	1,033
Montpelier	157
Mooreville	56
Muncie	470
Osgood	43
Peru	500
Princeton	50
Rising Sun	45
Rockville	95
Rochester	300
Tipton	116
Union City	146
Valparaiso	110
Wabash	216
Washington	143
Total	16,222

Money has also been contributed as follows:

Clinton	\$70.00
Montpelier	23.06
Muncie	23.00
Peru	272.65
Princeton	4.75
Total	\$393.46

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR.

The Children's Year Campaign, which was to close April 1st, has run over into another year. Many of the states voted to continue it until July 1st and the work is still going on.

Miss Elva L. Bascom, who has for some months been with the Children's Bureau at Washington, in charge of library cooperation, in a letter to the Commission, states that the number of replies received from Indiana ranked with those from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin as the largest received

from any of the states. It is hoped that even if the year has closed that Indiana libraries will not lose their interest in this movement for child welfare and conservation. It is a work which should be kept up all through the year.

The selected list of books on child welfare compiled by Elva L. Bascom and Dorothy Reed Mendenhall should be in the hands of every librarian in the state, and every effort should be made to have as many books as the library can afford. Write at once to Miss Bascom, in care of the Children's Bureau, for a copy of this list if you do not have it.

The Traveling Libraries Department of the Commission has a number of these books. A list is given below. These may be borrowed if your own collection is small.

Addams,	Spirit of youth and the city streets.
Burks,	Health and the school.
Comstock,	Mothercraft.
Dresslar,	School hygiene.
Fisher,	Mothers and children.
Fisher & Fisk,	How to live.
Folks,	Care of the destitute.
Forbush,	The boy problem in the home.
Galloway,	Biology of sex.
Gruenberg,	Your child today.
Guyer,	Being well born.
Hill,	The new public health.
Holt,	Care and feeding of children.
Hood,	For girls and the mothers of girls.
Hough & Sedgwick,	The human mechanism.
Hunt,	What shall we read to the children?
Hutchinson,	Preventable diseases.
Jewett,	The next generation.
Johnson,	Education by plays and games.
Kelley,	Some ethical gains through legislation.
Latimer,	Girl and woman.
MacNutt,	Modern milk problem in sanitation.
Mangold,	Problems of child welfare.
Moore,	Keeping in condition.
Oleott,	The children's reading.
Pyle,	Manual of personal hygiene.
Ramsey,	Infancy and childhood.
Rose,	Feeding the family.
Towne,	Social problems.
Washburn,	Study of child life.
Wright,	What the mother of a deaf child ought to know.

LIBRARY HOUSEKEEPING.

Mable L. Deeds, Public Library, Oxford, Ind.

The topic "Library housekeeping" has been assigned to me, and I shall endeavor to present it to you as it has presented itself to me—very humbly let me assure you, for my own experience has been such a brief one that I am afraid I may not have much to offer.

Let us first consider the general appearance of the reading-room, which with most of us, I fancy, means the entire floor space. The problem with the larger libraries having separate reading rooms and juvenile department and not using the open-shelf system is a different one. The general appearance is dependent to a certain extent upon the furnishings and the room itself. A bright sunny well-ventilated, nicely furnished room, does not present a very difficult problem. But there are little improving touches which can be given and one of these—a very simple thing in itself—is the keeping of a few plants, not enough so that the care of them becomes burdensome but enough to brighten the windows and make them look inviting from the street. This probably cannot apply to the busy librarian and staff of the large library, who no doubt are too pressed for time to give flowers any attention. But in most of the smaller libraries we can find the time and some little windowed nook will afford plenty of sunshine where we can keep a few ferns and blooming plants. The blooming plants are such a joy in the winter months for use on the tables. The old-fashioned geranium is particularly fine for this purpose; it is so responsive to just a little care and is ablaze with bloom almost all of the time. Last winter we had three colors—the scarlet, salmon and white, and a plant for each table. Flowers help so to brighten the room and give it the cheery, homey air, which the public likes. The younger people seem especially appreciative of every effort to brighten the room and hence enjoy reading there. If we can make our reading rooms cheerful and inviting it seems to me we

have already half solved the problem of persuading our public to use them. Cut flowers from our own gardens can supply the desk and tables during the summer months and I believe that if you care to try the experiment, you will find the flowerless tables deserted and the others preferred.

I suppose that after the general appearance of the room the next thing one notices on entering a library is the books themselves and the appearance of the shelves. Torn, soiled, ragged and labelless books and soiled shelf-labels (if you have make-shift ones) will certainly not improve this feature. Just here, let me make a plea for the early removal of books which are so badly soiled or torn that they disfigure the shelves. No one knows better than I what moral courage is required to remove a book, however worn, when the probability is that it can neither be rebound nor replaced by a new copy for some time to come. Nevertheless we should do it. The use of such a book not only detracts from the appearance of the shelves, but it encourages a carelessness, particularly among juvenile borrowers, in the handling of books. The thought seems to be that since this book has been so badly misused, probably all the books come in time, to the same, sad, torn fate,—so why handle them carefully? We demoralize our public if we allow them to remain too long. Those which are to be replaced by new copies can be discarded and the titles listed in the month's book-order; or if we have sufficient foresight, we can foresee our needs and have the new copies ordered and at hand before it seems necessary to remove the old ones. Those which are to be rebound,—and these should be painstakingly selected,—must of necessity be removed at an early date so that they will not be in too bad condition for the binding to be nicely done. And I am curious to know just here, while we are on the question of rebound books, whether or not any librarian has ever discovered a juvenile book whose pages were clean enough to warrant rebinding? Even

though the book is otherwise worth the cost of binding, isn't it rather an unsanitary proceeding to rebind it? The new re-enforced copies offer at least a cleaner solution of the problem.

The weeding out of material which has outgrown its usefulness is another problem with which the librarian is confronted as the library continues to grow. This should be done carefully each year, especially if one is crowded for shelf-room. Every inch of space should be taken up with live, useful material.

Torn books really ought to be mended religiously each day, for their accumulation soon gets ahead of one. The evening hours seem to be good mending periods; each day's lot can thus be disposed of and replaced on the shelves for circulation again on the day following. Without a mending outfit, one can't, of course, do very artistic work. The tissue coverings which frequently come on new books make good mending tissue and save buying.

The book covers present a much easier problem so far as cleanliness is concerned than the pages themselves. All of us of course use the white shellac, with book-baths whenever necessary and a second coat of the shellac, thus keeping the covers in a fairly fresh condition. No doubt many of you saw the suggestion in "Public Libraries" a few months ago from a Texts librarian about the use of Johnson's floor wax on very light-colored covers or on leather covers which have begun to peel. A coat of the wax, she said, applied with cheesecloth and plenty of force, and followed up with a thin coat of shellac, makes a finished product which is as smooth as the proverbial glass and a surface to which dust-particles and finger-prints positively refuse to adhere.

As for the problem of magazines and newspapers, it has troubled me sorely. Many binderies discouraged sending in work during the war because their forces were diminished and not always efficient and their work as a consequence, not always satisfactory. As a result, I suppose many

of us have an unusual number of unbound magazines on hand. It seems to me that pamphlet boxes are a very good temporary solution for this situation, until such time as the binding can be done; and I believe that most of the binderies are now in full operation again. The weeklies,—the Literary Digest, Collier's the Saturday Evening Post, etc., are the real problems. These cannot be bound and about the only solution seems to be clipping. I do not contend, however, that the clipped copies should not be preserved in some out-of-the-way corner for fear an emergency should arise which the clippings would fail to cover. Particularly is this true of the weeklies indexed in the Reader's Guide. They should be kept for a period of several months for reference.

The magazine-binders sold by both the Library Bureau and the Democrat Printing Company at a comparatively small cost, add a great deal to the appearance of the tables and to the magazine-rack. They prevent in some measure the "dog-eared" appearance which all magazines are bound to present if not protected by the binders.

The bulletin board is an important and much frequented adjunct to the library and should, I suppose, receive plenty of care and attention. Oftentimes with all the manifold other duties which spring up for immediate attention it seems hard indeed to find the moment to freshen up the bulletin board with something new and attractive. But it pays in the end; the public likes and grows to expect bright and snappy ideas from this source. It has always seemed to me that a good location for the board would be somewhere near the section used for the outside reading books for the school. Sometimes high-school students, in their eagerness to see the bulletin-board, will inadvertently bump into their reading-lists in this way and proceed to become acquainted. As yet, we at home have only a makeshift bulletin board (and a very poor one at that) but I am looking forward with great eagerness to the time when we can afford a real one, for it will mean so much to the public, I am sure.

Some Goop verses or the use of the motto "Clean hearts, clean hands, clean books", may help to preserve a tidy appearance of the juvenile shelves. Something attractive in the way of posters is always acceptable on this side too. Very pleasing effects can be secured in posters made from clippings of discarded picture books, as you have no doubt discovered. The Dennison art paper always proves a friend in need too, particularly if there happens to be a distressing lack of fine-money (which frequently occurs with most of us, I fancy). The Dennison posters are very inexpensive as well as very effective.

As to the charging desk, most of us keep house there very much alike, I imagine. One little point which might be mentioned, altho doubtless you have all discovered it for yourselves, is that the celluloid vertical guides used in the loan system can be kept clean and intact much more easily than the ordinary ones and are not so very much more expensive.

The office presents a bigger problem. It would seem that if all four of its walls consisted of built-in closets with shelves, not an inch too much inclosed shelf space would be afforded. For the many, many tools necessary in library work would surely best be behind closed doors so far as appearance is concerned. And one has to work out a pretty careful system when all this material has to be housed (as it does in the cases of most small libraries) in a few scant shelves concealed by a curtain which insists on getting disreputably dirty in a shockingly short time. All one can do under such circumstances is to be heroic and wash and clean and discard and put in order constantly. An important aim of office housekeeping is the keeping of all tools at hand where they can readily be reached when needed. The article in last month's Occurrent about keeping one's book lists at hand, neatly filed where they are easily accessible, was such a good one that I cannot forbear mentioning it. It is the accessibility of a tool that counts—not the fact that we have it somewhere in the midst of chaos.

The same principle holds true with clippings. It is absolutely useless to have them unless some system of keeping them so that they can readily be used is worked out. Those of you whose libraries are of long standing have probably equipped yourselves long ago with verticle files and folders. But those of us whose libraries are still in their early stages, will have to invent some means of caring for our clippings while using only paraphernalia already at hand. I am planning to use the deepest drawer in the office desk (a Library Bureau model), the drawer which I suppose has been designed for filing purposes. I think that manilla envelopes of just about the correct size for it can be gotten. Then, after mounting, classifying and subject-heading the clippings we shall have a very usable file. The same system could very creditably be worked out for government publications, Purdue University bulletins, Farmers bulletins, etc., though a large amount of filing space would have to be available before it could be attempted.

Perhaps you think it is carrying economy to the point where it ceases to be a virtue when I confess how I have begun to catalog our clipping file. I have made only one card, the subject card, for each clipping, and have used the plain unruled sides of waste catalog cards for this purpose. This makes the clipping cards easily distinguishable too, by their plain faces. It seems a shame to use a perfectly fresh catalog card on anything so perishable as a clipping.

Cleanliness, the old adage tells us, is next to Godliness, and of course is preeminently necessary in the library. Under ideal conditions—cork carpets, shelving of the correct width, etc., it is not so hard to keep clean; but with hardwood floors and home-made shelves so wide that a large space is bound to be left in front of or behind the books (especially for dust-catching purposes, it would seem) it is not so easy. It seems necessary to have a shelf-washing once every four or six weeks under these last-named conditions.

I presume that all of us have our semi-

annual house-cleaning periods too, when we re-label books, put up fresh shelf-labels, wash and re-shellac soiled covers and take an inventory of the shelves. A good janitor, one who keeps things bright and shining, and glories in his work is a priceless possession and is a very great factor in many of the fundamental housekeeping problems.

But after all is said and done, it is the spirit behind all this neatness and cleanliness which really counts. If the Librarian has a genuine love for her work, and is actuated by a sincere desire to see her public pleased with their surroundings and well-served, whatever expenditure of energy may be necessary to attain this ideal, she will in some way or other manage to meet and successfully battle with all the many problems of library housekeeping.

CORRECTIONS DUE MISS STINGLY.

The Occurrent apologizes for faulty proof-reading of Miss Stingly's article in the April Occurrent. On page 160 under "Book-stores" the third question combined by mistake two questions which should have read as follows:

"Are book shop proprietors willing for libraries to have special exhibits in the stores?"

"Are ten cent stores selling 'classics' at 10 per?"

A READING ROOM ON WHEELS.

"While public libraries have in many cases used the automobile to gain wider distribution, as for instance, the library of Plainfield, Indiana, which covers its township with a glass-sided auto truck of special construction so that the array of books may offer all possible temptations to the rural patron, it seems to have remained for Hibbing, Minnesota, to put a reading room on wheels to make scheduled visits to various points in Stuntz Township.

"It is a large truck fitted out as a reading and circulating room, which is driven from one part of the township to another.

It carries 1,200 books and from 12 to 15 persons can make use of the reading room at one time.

"It has made a decided hit in the rural districts. It carries newspapers of various languages. The idea is a new one on the Mesaba range. The town board is co-operating with the library in financing it.

"Some enterprising bookseller should make the experiment of putting books out on the road."

(Quotation from the Publisher's Weekly July 5, 1919.)

THE VALUE OF THE COUNTY LIBRARY TO THE CITY LIBRARY.

Mary S. Torrance, Muncie Public Library.

The problems which might confront the city or town library in beginning county extension work are likely to be faced from the wrong direction. Any new line of work entails additional expense. Whenever a new point of distribution is established, several items of expense must be met. More books must be bought—new patrons need new books. We cannot simply take old books from our shelves and expect our new line of work to prosper. Another item of expense is that of transportation in sending the books to the points of distribution. This expense may be minimized by the zeal of the new patrons who will volunteer to carry a box of books to or from the main library. Another item of expense is that of preparing those books for circulation—supplies must be bought in larger quantities, the assistant whose duty it is to prepare new books for circulation will have more books to handle and will consequently be longer in finishing her task, or must have help in her work. At the distribution point there must be someone to attend to circulating the books—tho this, of course, may be volunteer help to be supervised by the central library. The repair and binding of the books must be added to the expenditure of the library.

All these items may amount to more

than the income from some of the townships, leaving nothing for the expense of the supervisor who should visit at least the schools in the county to give personal attention to the reading of the new patrons and to stimulate interest in districts where interest lags. Does it pay the city library? If we were in the field for profit in a material way I should possibly say "No", but probably if we looked at the dollars alone none of us would be in the library field but would be doing something that would net a much larger sum.*

The one great duty of the library is to serve people. In a recent number of the "Publishers' Weekly" there were several "proverbs of business" for the booksellers' trade that apply equally to library work. I quote those that apply to the case in hand:—"Business is service." "Bookselling (or circulating) is service—getting the books to the people who want them, or who need them and do not know that they need them. This last is the harder proposition. It is the difference between the old and the new way of doing business. The old way waited for customers to come in who knew what they wanted. The business was limited. The new way is to out-guess your possible customers, get what they want and sell it to them. There is no limit to this business; it's waiting for you. There are millions of people in America who need books and don't know it."

This is the keynote of the duty of the library—Service to the largest number of people possible, making an especial effort to reach those that need books and do not know it. Whatever will help in this effort will help the library to fulfill its mission as one of the most powerful factors in the community; failing this it is merely a luxury, and in this day of close scrutiny, such a luxury cannot long continue.

Intellectual effort cannot be measured;

* The Commission does not know of a single library in Indiana which would not be in a better financial situation than at present after the first year under the County library system.

there is no monetary standard by which we can calculate the intellectual needs of a community. In the olden days there was no question of the value to either side in heeding the cry "Come over into Macedonia and help us". If there is a Macedonia near our community, we should send forth the response ere it is too late or ere someone has gone over and fulfilled our mission for us.

People of the larger towns may place too small an estimate upon the value of a library to a community—they have always had a library. It may be one of the old type—a nice place for the wife and children to go—a luxury. There is in this day little cause to argue for the need of a library in every community. In some of the more progressive regions there have been those who have secured a library for their town however small. But in this day of concentration, of cutting off unnecessary expense, the library should not be a lag-gard and a centralized force is best for all concerned. That such arrangement is best for the smaller communities is evident in the better service that would be possible from a larger library. But what of the library that undertakes this fostering work? The greatest gain is in the larger number of patrons. New patrons become interested in the central library, and the more people interested, the better is it fulfilling its mission of service to the largest number of people. Here in Indiana where we have good roads, no township is remote from the head. The patron from a distant township who comes to town shopping will, if proper interest is aroused, go to the central library to look up something more on her club paper, or to see if there are any new books or magazines that she hasn't seen in recent lists or that may not have been sent to her township. The children can stay in the children's room while mother goes shopping and feel that they are patrons of this library as well as of the little collection they have in their school. When the teachers of the rural school find that

they can have the same library privileges as those of the city schools, they will draw on the central library for books to interest their pupils. Thus in a few years we would have a reading public all over the county and the true mission of the library as a social force will be seen in the intellectual and moral uplift of the community which it serves.

As Dr. Williamson pointed out, the smaller library cannot be efficient—it stands to reason, then, that the county library would be more efficient than the individual library in the county seat. The income from some of the townships may not equal the expenditure the first year, but there are others that will be more profitable and the added income will enable the town library to employ more workers on the staff for the added duties.

New interests add to the value of the library. When we add the rural communities to our patronage we are forced into a new line of activity and this will have a beneficial effect on the lines already tried out. New demands should stimulate interest along all lines,—the old as well as the new. The idea of co-operation and co-ordination which has been so prominent in military tactics in the past year should be and is just as prominent in libraries. It was by concerted action that the whole military system was benefited. Concerted action will strengthen the whole system of the library—the more branches of service carried on the stronger the head.

The greatest gain to the city library is in the consciousness of those who administer the system, that they are broadening their outlook and are given the opportunity to serve a larger population, to extend the usefulness of the library to more people, to become a necessity in a larger unit rather than a luxury in a smaller—or in the parlance of recent times, to take us out of the class of non-essentials and put us with the essentials.

(Paper presented at the January meeting of the I. L. A.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RETURNS INDIAN TREATY.

The original parchment treaty between commissioners of Pennsylvania and the Miami or Twightee Indians, signed in 1748, was received by Governor Goodrich from the Library of Congress in June. The treaty was deposited in the Library of Congress in 1852 by John Law of Evansville, Ind., to be held in trust until the State of Indiana should demand it by a joint resolution of the General Assembly. The recent Legislature took such action. The treaty has been placed in the State Library. The Miamis at the time the treaty was signed were occupying the territory near Fort Wayne.

BOOKS OF TOASTS.

Edmund & Williams. Toasters' Handbook. H.	
W. Wilson Co. 1914.....	\$1.25
Lowe, P. E. Twentieth century book of toasts.	
McKay50
Chase & French. Waeshael, the book of toasts.	
Crafton Press. 1914.....	1.50
Fowler, N. C. jr. Stories and toasts for after dinner. Sully & Kleinteich. 1915.....	.50
Pittenger, Wm. Toasts and forms of public address. Penn pub. co. 1909.....	.50
Dick, W. B. Dick's book of toasts. Dick & Fitzgerald50

GAS CITY BOOK-WAGON EXPERIENCE.

Miss Bessie M. Hoff.

(Notes from paper read at Union City district meeting.)

When I returned home after visiting the Plainfield Library, in August, 1917, I lost no time in telling our Board of the splendid township work Miss Snipes and her staff were doing with their book-wagon. The Board was so well pleased with the idea that several of the members offered their automobiles in which to make a few trial trips to see if such service would be popular with our country people. The result was very satisfactory and in September the officers of our Board and the Librarian met

with the Advisory Board, reported the work we had done, and agreed to purchase a book-wagon and make a house to house rural delivery in Mill Township to those who wished books, every two weeks. About two hours later we were notified that our proposition had been accepted, and our tax levy increased from one-half mill to one mill on the dollar.

Our Ford chassis cost.....	\$345.00
The cab front.....	50.00
The book-case built by Welsh Bros.,	
Marion	66.00
A Gray & Davis electric starter....	95.00
Total	\$556.00

The increase in our income for the first year was \$578.29.

We made our first trip with the book-wagon February 22, 1918, and have made regular trips every two weeks since, except when the influenza ban was on and when the weather made the work impossible.

Mill Township is four by six miles and most of the roads are splendid, others good. The Mississinewa River divides the township into two nearly equal parts. Gas City is in the center of the township, and Jonesboro lie across the river west, and does not at present contribute to the support of our library. The people living west of Jonesboro do most of their trading there or in Marion, and were previously deriving little or no benefit from the library for which they were paying one-half mill to support.

Judging from the expressions of appreciation from our borrowers, rural library service is still growing in popularity with them. The farmers are interested in all agricultural subjects; their wives in poultry and love stories and the children read the books children like and are always ready for more.

The expense of maintenance for the first year was as follows:

Gasoline	\$40.40
Oil	1.80
Lights	5.25
Washing and oiling.....	3.50

Punctures (2)	\$1.00
Alcohol	1.25
Extra inner tube.....	3.50
License, 2 (\$5.00 each).....	10.00

Total\$66.70

Garage charge in summer \$3 per month, in winter \$4. Our book-case is built of oak. The doors on the side are glass, the one at the back which opens to the space between the shelves is of wood. The drawer has a hinged lid which serves as a desk on which to write.

LIST OF BOOKS ON GOOD ROADS.

- Agg, T. R. Construction of roads and pavements. McGraw, 1916.
- American School of Correspondence. Highway construction by A. T. Byrne & A. E. Phillips, 1908.
- Association of American Portland Cement Mfns. Concrete highways. Author, Phil., 1913.
- Baker. Treatise on roads & pavements. Wiley, ed. 2, 1914.
- Blanchard, A. H. & Drowne. Text book on highway engineering. Wiley, 1914.
- Foote, C. E. Practical road building. McKay, 1917. \$1.25.
- Gillette. Economics of road construction. 1902.
- Hubbard. Dust prevention and road binders. 1910.
- Page, L. W. Roads, paths and bridges. Sturgis, 1912. (Farmers' Practical Library.)
- Spaulding. Text book on roads & pavements. 1908.
- Texas, Univ. of. Bulletin 1917 No. 35. Roads and pavements.
- U. S. Public Roads, Office of. Repair and maintenance of highways, Hewes, L. I. Bull. No. 48, 71p. 1913.
- Methods for the examination of bituminous road materials, Hubbard & Reeve. Bull. No. 38. 1911.
- U. S. Agri., Dept. of. Bull. No. 249. Moorefield, C. H. Portland cement concrete pavements for country roads. 34p. 1915.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Connersville.

A district meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held in Connersville, Friday, May 16, with about twenty-five librarians and trustees in attendance. After registering and a short social session they adjourned to the McFarland hotel where luncheon was served at 11:30. Guests at the luncheon were the Misses Cressler and

Sumner, of Elmhurst school, and their guest, Dr. Bess M. Mensendieck, of New York, who is the originator of the remarkable system of physical culture which bears her name. Mr. L. L. Broadbuss, President of the Board, gave a short address of welcome to the visitors and was responded to by Mr. W. J. Hamilton, of the Commission. Miss Cressler in a few well chosen words introduced Dr. Mensendieck, who spoke briefly of her work and the results. She proved to be a very entertaining speaker and was listened to with much interest.

The program for the afternoon was given in the Community room of the library, beginning at 1:30. Mr. E. L. Triffitt, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was the first speaker and his subject was the "Library and the men of the community." He said that the value of the library did not consist in the number of books on the shelves but in the use to which they were put. He suggested getting the names of those persons taking correspondence courses in the community and giving them a list of books in the library dealing with their subject. In this way some would become interested who before never knew the value of a library. He is the originator of an advertising club here of twenty live members. They have asked the library management for shelf room in the library and each member of the club is to bring all the books he owns on advertising, for the use of any who are interested. Only the members of the club can take them away from the library. We were only too glad to do this, for in this way some of our business men may acquire the "library habit."

Miss Mayme Snipes, of Plainfield, came next on the program and gave a very interesting account of her work with rural extension. They have been in the work four years and serve three townships. They stop at every house, leaving from four to eight books with each family. In the three small towns they station themselves before some store for an hour and in this way serve the town people. At the end of six weeks they collect these books and give out

others. The book-wagon (which was on exhibit here) is a light truck, so fitted that it holds two hundred books, keeps them dry in any kind of weather and permits the driver to find any special one without disturbing the others. It is literally a library on wheels.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton, of the Public Library Commission, followed Miss Snipes with a very instructive talk on the same subject. He said that Indiana had 1,070 townships and only 210 of them had library service.

Mr. Earl Lines, County Superintendent, spoke of the rural schools and their need of books and the help of the library. He said that a good book often molds a man's character and so we must give them to our boys and girls. He spoke of the long winter evenings in the country with no place to go and of what good reading would mean to such people.

Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, of Cambridge City, gave an excellent report of her work with county libraries in which she has had phenomenal success. They do not have a book-wagon but hire a machine to carry their books.

Mrs. Florence Newcomb, of the Indianapolis Public Library, gave a very helpful and suggestive paper on "Binding and mending problems," which was of special interest to the librarians present.

The meeting closed with a spirited discussion of library work in general.

ISABEL BALL, Secretary.

Crown Point.

The last district meeting of the year was held at the Crown Point Public Library on May 29th and ten other libraries in the district were represented. There were present Miss Tutt, Miss Miller and Miss Paul of South Bend, Mrs. Barnett of Kewanna, Mrs. Nichols of Hebron, Mrs. Davis of Lowell, Mrs. Byers of East Chicago, Miss Randall of Whiting, Miss Peters, Miss Nelson and Miss Seaman of Gary, Mrs. Jessup of Laporte, Miss O'Connell of Winamac, Miss Logan of Logansport and Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Oliver of Indianapolis.

Dr. Oliver gave a very comprehensive talk on the subject of collecting material for the history of Indiana's part in the Great War. He particularly emphasized the importance and the necessity of compiling a complete and accurate record of every man who was in the service, and the inestimable value of such record in years to come. He also suggested means of obtaining information from former soldiers and their families.

Miss O'Connell gave a very interesting description of the war work that she had done in her community and also of her collection of war trophies sent her by Winamac boys who were in the service. She was surely a faithful and tireless worker during the months the United States was at war, and her talk was an inspiration to greater industry on the part of all who heard her.

When all the questions on war work and war history had been answered, each one present was called upon for a brief review of some book she had recently read. After half a dozen people had spoken or begged off Mr. Hamilton preached a sermon against saying "I haven't read anything."

After lunch Miss Tutt briefly discussed a few books on spiritism and commented upon the growing demand for books on that subject. She also reviewed several books of interesting essays.

Mrs. Byers supplemented Miss Tutt's talk with a sparkling discussion—she said it must not be called a review because the book could not be reviewed adequately—of the "Education of Henry Adams". It was evident that the book had interested her deeply, and she proved that it could be used as a stepping-stone to the reading of other books on American history when she stated that by the time she had reached page thirty-one she had been led to read six other books. While dwelling upon the historical side of the book Dr. Oliver ventured to say that no one could look with pride at all phases of our history during the seventies. Mrs. Byers retorted that we could look with pride at any period of our history, and this statement so aroused the patriotism of several people present that

quite a heated argument ensued before the program could be continued.

Miss Logan described Logansport's plan for county extension work—to serve the entire county with one car—outlining the problems and difficulties to be overcome and answering questions on extension work in general. In connection with Miss Logan's discussion Mrs. Barnett told of her experiences in township extension work at Kewanee and her plans for supplying the summer residents this year.

Mr. Hamilton concluded the program for the day with an explanation of the changes made by the last legislature in laws relating to libraries and the effect that these changes would have upon libraries in the state.

MAY BURGE, Secretary.

Kentland.

On Wednesday, May 28, thirty librarians and trustees representing the libraries of Brook, Fowler, Francesville, Goodland, Logansport, Monon, Monticello, Oxford, Remington, Rensselaer, West Lebanon, and Kentland, met at the Kentland Public Library for their district meeting. The morning session opened with the roll call, to which the librarians responded with brief talks on "One way in which I have reached my community."

A very interesting paper on "Library Housekeeping" was read by Miss Mable Deeds of Oxford. Miss Pogue of Monon then gave a short talk on "Making the library attractive". To illustrate her points, she made use of her posters and crepe paper decorations, with which she makes her children's corner attractive. "Township extension work" was ably discussed by Miss Reed of Brook, and Miss Shearer of Remington.

After lunch Mrs. Newcomb of the Indianapolis Public Library gave a very valuable talk and demonstration on "The mending and repair of books", a subject which is a constant problem with every librarian. Following this, Miss Gardner of Monticello told of her work in White county, and especially her work in the country. Miss Stevens explained the start they are making in

Logansport toward their county library work. Miss Stevens is a pioneer in her work and everyone was interested to hear her plans. The day's program closed with a discussion of the new state laws which affect libraries and their administration, led by William J. Hamilton, who represented the Commission at the meeting.

LUCILE McCRAY, Secretary.

New Albany.

The meeting of librarians and trustees of south-central Indiana was held at New Albany Public Library March 27th, with representatives present from Salem, Seymour, Brownstown, North Vernon, Corydon, Jeffersonville and New Albany. Mr. W. J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Public Library Commission; Miss Elizabeth Ronan, Library Organizer; Mrs. Florence Newcomb of the Indianapolis Library and Miss Fannie Rawson, Secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, were also present and added materially to the success of the meeting.

Preliminary to the business session at the library, a luncheon was served at the Tavern, at which eighteen were present. An interesting feature of this was the discussion of new books, each one present contributing to that discussion an account of some book recently read.

At the business session especial attention was given to library extension. Miss Harriet Turner of Vevay was to have told of the Switzerland County Library, but was unavoidably detained and Miss Ronan, who had recently visited Vevay, took her place on the program, giving an excellent report of the library service in that county. Following this "Library extension" was the subject of a round table discussion led by Mr. Hamilton.

Following the plan of the Commission to have presented at the different district meetings the subject of "Book mending and binding," Mrs. Florence Newcomb very ably presented this, and accompanied it by practical demonstration of mending books, using in part the books that had been brought by visiting librarians.

The closing talk was by Mr. Harry Kep-

ner of the Corydon Library Board, on the "Responsibility of a library trustee."

ANNETTE L. CLARK, Secretary.

Union City.

A meeting of the librarians and trustees of District "F" met at Union City Public Library, Union City, Indiana, on Wednesday, April 10, 1919. The morning session opened at eleven o'clock with Miss Jessie Kerr, local librarian, presiding. Dr. Granville Reynard, president of the local library board, gave a short welcome address. He was followed by Dr. John Oliver of the Indiana Historical Commission, who spoke on the value of collecting historical material dealing with the war, followed by questions and discussion.

Superintendent O. H. Geist of the local schools spoke of the "Library and the school." His talk was full of interest and general discussion followed, after which Mr. W. J. Hamilton, of the Public Library Commission, conducted a round table discussion on "Books you have read."

Luncheon was served at one o'clock, followed by a short drive over the city. The first talk of the afternoon session was made by Mrs. Florence Newcomb of the Indianapolis Public Library, on "Mending and Binding Problems." The practical demonstration given with her lecture made it very interesting and instructive.

The topic of "Township Extension" was ably handled by Miss Bessie Hoff of Gas City,* who this last year has done much work in her township. Mr. Hamilton closed the meeting with a talk on the new tax law which was of special interest to all librarians and trustees.

Twelve libraries were represented with a number of trustees, making a very good attendance.

JESSIE L. KERR, Secretary.

Auburn, April 10, 1919.

Greensburg, May 15, 1919.

District meetings were held at these cities on the dates mentioned but full reports are lacking.

* For a brief resume of Miss Hoff's paper see page 217.

At the Auburn meeting, Miss Corwin of Elkhart told of the new charging system which does away with the borrower's card. Miss Stump of South Whitley gave a delightful and helpful talk on township work. Mrs. Hector of Angola and Miss Herbert of Lagrange spoke on "Fitting the book to the reader".

The Greensburg library board entertained the visiting librarians at a royal luncheon. The program included talks by Miss Bertha Bowlby of Shelbyville, Miss Julia Mason of Franklin, Miss Mayme Snipes of Plainfield, Miss Harriet Turner of Vevay, and Mrs. Florence Newcomb of Indianapolis.

LISTS OF PRACTICAL, TECHNICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND BUSINESS BOOKS.

The Commission is so often asked for lists of books on various subjects that the following check list was made and it is suggested that libraries will do well to obtain as many as possible of the pamphlets here listed. Most of these are free.

Advertising club of New York. New York City. Working library. (200 titles on business subjects.)

American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

The Booklist. monthly, \$1.50 per year.

Should be checked for purchase. 1911-date.

List of publications of A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Buying list of books for small libraries. 1913.

Brookline (Mass.) Public library. Selected list in business, 1917.

Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business man's library. 1919.

Gary Public Library.

Books and information for home builders. 1915.

Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, Ky.

Good books on agriculture. 1915.

Los Angeles Public Library.

Business books of today. 1915.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Business books: a selection.

—, Descriptive list of technical books. 1912.

They may have published later edition.

The Macmillan Co., 56 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Practical books on farm and garden.

Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Library Leaflets. (Ask for all of set which are available.)

New York (City) Public Library.

Selected list of books on engineering, industrial arts and trades. 1913.

New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Best books of 19—.

(Annual, get lists for 1912-date.)

Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

"Business books, 56 good ones". 1917.

Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Technical books of 19—.

(Annual, get lists for 1911-date.) (List for 1908-10 in McClurg list named above.)

Purdue Univ. Dept. of Agricultural Extension.

Agricultural books (Extension Bul. No. 5).

Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Technical books in the Rochester Public Library 1915.

Seattle Public Library.

List of books for women in the home and business. 1913.

A. W. Shaw Co., Chicago.

Business books.

South Bend Public Library.

List of books on agriculture. 1913.

Books on business. 1917.

H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City.

1,600 Business books. \$2. Ed. 2, 1917.

Standard Cat. Series.

Sociology section (1000 titles) 1918. \$1.

Children's cat. (3,500 vols.) 1916. \$6. Advised for children.

Children's cat. (2,000 vols.) 1916. \$4.

Children's cat. (1,000 vols.) 1916. \$2.

Sup. to children's catalog.

Books of 1916-18. 450 titles.

Four Books of Inexpensive House Plans Recommended by Grand Rapids Public Library.

Butterfield, W. H., and Tuttle, H. W.

A book of house plans. 1912. McBride \$2 00

Craftsman Bungalow Co. (Seattle).

Craftsman bungalows. 1916..... 1 00

Los Angeles Investment Co. Practical

bungalows. 1912 50

Saylor, H. H. Inexpensive homes of

individuality. 1912. McBride..... 75

Three Good Books on Costumes.

Stone, Melicent. Bankside costume

book for children. Saalfeld. 1916. \$1 00

Hughes, Talbot. Dress design. Mac-

millan. 1913 3 00

Mackaye, Constance. Costume and

scenery for amateurs. Holt. 1915. 1 75

TRAVELING LIBRARY VOLUMES FOR
PERMANENT LOAN.

Of the books offered in the last number of the Occurrent, all but one were asked for by various libraries in the state. The accompanying list is similarly selected from the Philosophy, Religion, and Sociology sections. These books have not a popular appeal and are in a number of cases out of date, but libraries may find them useful as reference material. The Commission will be glad to send not more than ten to any library that asks for them and that will refund postal charges.

- 136 Thorndike, Edward. Human nature club. Longmans, 1901.
- 150 Baldwin, J. M. Story of the mind. Appleton, 1900.
- 150 Halleck, R. P. Psychology and psychic culture. Amer. bk. co., 1895.
- 154 Eldridge-Green. Memory and its cultivation. Appleton, 1897.
- 170 Davidson, J. T. Good start. Armstrong, 1893.
- 170 Fletcher, Horace. Menticulture. Stone, 1899.
- 170 Ludlow, J. M. Incentive for life. Revell, 1902.
- 170 Newcomb, K. H. Helps to right living. Lee, 1899.
- 171 Hamerton, P. G. Quest of happiness. Roberts, 1898.
- 171 Morley, John. Compromise. Macmillan, 1898.
- 172 Carnegie endowment for international peace. Yearbook, 1912.
- 172.4 Eliot, C. W. Some roads towards peace. pam. (Report to the trustees of the Carnegie endowment for international peace on observations made in China and Japan in 1912.)
- 172.4 Bloch, I. S. Future of war. Doubleday, 1899.
- 173 Betts, G. H. Fathers and mothers. Bobbs-Merrill, 1915.
- 173 Forbush, W. B. Boy problem. Westminster press, 1902.
- 175 Edwards, R. H. Popular amusements. Association press, 1915.
- 178 Wines, F. H. & Koren, John. Liquor problem. Houghton, c1897.
- 179 Willoughby, W. W. Social justice. Macmillan, 1900.
- 204 Bernard, T. D. Central teaching of Jesus Christ. Macmillan, 1892.
- 220 Kirkpatrick, A. F. Divine library of the Old Testament. Macmillan, 1896.
- 220 Wright, William & others. Truth of the Bible. Revell, n. d.
- 220.2 Helps to the study of the Bible. Oxford univ. press, n. d.
- 222 Bible, O. T. Book of Ruth and Esther. Russell, c1897.
- 225 Moffatt, James. New translation of the New Testament. Hodder, 1913.
- 226.9 Brown, E. P. Rounds in the golden ladder. Christian standard co. 1899.
- 230 Best, N. R. Beyond the natural order. Revell, 1908.
- 232 Mathews, Shailer. Messianic hope in the New Testament. Chicago univ. press, 1905.
- 232 Webb, G. P. Jesus on trial today. Webb, 1914.
- 232.9 Burton, E. D. Life of Christ. Chicago univ. press, 1907.
- 232.9 Edersheim, Alfred. Jesus the Messiah. 2v. Longmans, 1907.
- 239 Barrows, J. H. Christianity the world religion. McClurg, 1897.
- 240 Goulburn, E. M. Thoughts on personal religion. Longmans, 1898.
- 241 Taylor, Jeremy. Holy living. Allison, n. d.
- 248 Spurgeon, C. H. Morning by morning; or, Daily readings. Amer. tract soc., 1895.
- 252 Dewhurst, F. E. Dwellers in tents. Bowen-Merrill, 1897.
- 252 Parker, J. W. Right emphasis. Hollenbeck, 1902.
- 260 Miller, G. A. Problems of the town church. Revell, 1902.
- 261 Gladden, Washington. Social salvation. Houghton, 1902.
- 284.5 Baird, C. W. Huguenot emigration to America. 2v. Dodd, c1885.
- 291 Cox, G. W. Mythology of the Aryan nations. Paul, 1903.
- 293 Schofield, W. H., tran. Home of the eddic poems. David Nutt, 1899.
- 301 Bagehot, Walter. Physics and politics. Appleton, 1908.
- 302 Strong, Josiah, ed. Social progress; a year-book, 1905. Baker.
- 304 Addams, Jane & others. Philanthropy and social progress. Crowell, c1893.
- 304 Devine, E. T. Social forces. Charities pub. comm., 1910.
- 304 Godkin, E. L. Problems of modern democracy. Scribner, 1896.
- 304 Mallock, W. H. Classes and masses. Black, 1896.
- 304 Pizzamiglio, Luigi. Distributing co-operative societies. Sonnenschein, 1891.
- 304 Trueblood, B. F. Federation of the world. Houghton, 1899.
- 308 Roosevelt, Theodore. Presidential addresses and state papers. Collier, 1913, 1914.
- One hundred and one famous poems. Cable, 1916.

JUST NOTES.

If you write to the Public Library Commission and ask for a reply it is not necessary nor desired that you enclose stamps. Our appropriation is sufficient for postage.

Item two. If you write to any person or firm, enclosing postage for reply, never attach the stamps by a corner to your letter. It is a social error and conducive of profanity on the part of the recipient.

The Aurora Public Library will send to any library desiring it their extra copy of the 1918 Book Review Digest.

To those librarians who can not buy pamphlet cases for their magazines, and wish to avoid the constant tying and untying, Miss Stingley of Rochester recommends a cloth bindery strap sold by the Alvah Bushnell Co., Philadelphia, at \$1.45 per dozen. These may be bought in various lengths from 12 inches to 72, but the 30-inch length is about right for a half-year volume of unbound magazines.

The Public Library Commission will give to any library the separate annual bound volumes of the U. S. Catalog from 1912-1917.

The Rochester (Ind.) Public Library is using Gaylord Bros. "Advertising the Library" slides in the local movies. These will be loaned to any Indiana library that wishes to borrow them.

The Terre Haute Public Library offers to any library the last four years of the Century Magazine, unbound.

The extra copies of the Occurrent which go to each library in the state are intended to reach each member of your board. Please see that they get them and try to get each one to read at least a single article. Try Dr. Williamson's, Miss Torrance's or Miss Hoff's articles this month, or the "Magazines for men". Return to the Commission office all numbers which are not used.

FREE MATERIAL.

Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Our public debt, 1919, 126 p.

An extremely interesting and useful brief history, a bound book.

California. State Commission of immigration and housing, Sacramento.

Heroes of freedom (of all lands). "Designed to combat race and national

prejudice and thru education and understanding to make for national unity, to aid teachers in making worthy and broad-minded Americans". A program, a pageant and a bibliography. The latter, by Miss Marion Horton of the Los Angeles Public Library, presents the stories of heroes from each country. It is full of extremely helpful analytical references. Do not fail to send for this.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Monthly bulletin, June, 1919, contains "Patriotism thru service", a list which complements the California list just above.

Cornell University College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell rural school leaflet, vol. 12, no. 1. "Subject matter in natural history", based on New York state syllabus for elementary schools. 259 p. Sept. 1918. The pictures and descriptions will be found very helpful.

Indiana, Forestry department.

Trees of Indiana, by W. F. Dean. Useful reference material in a bound volume.

Indiana, Public instruction department.

Physical education: a manual of exercises by W. A. Ocker.

Bulletin of the department, No. 36. 325 p. "Illustrations of exercises, tables for different grades, tests, measurements and music".

Indiana, University.

Register of graduates, 1830-1916. (University Bulletin, vol. 15, no. 12.) 359 p.

Indiana, University. Extension Division.

Town and city beautification: notes and list of library slides available for loans. (Bulletin of Extension Division, vol. 4, no. 5), 16 p.

New York, Municipal Reference library.

Guide posts or the road to health: a list of books. 6 p. 1919.

St. Louis, Public Library.

After the war: a reading list on peace and reconstruction. 20 p. 1919.
 Americanization: a list. 10 p. 1919.

Not Free But Worth While.

American Magazine of art, New York City.
 May number is especially devoted to "War Memorials".

Foulke, William Dudley.

Fighting the spoilsman. Putnam. 1919. \$2.00.

The history of the civil service reform movement during the last thirty-five years, by an honored writer and worker of our own state.

Shakespeare.

The Lawrenceburg Public Library will sell for \$2.00 a copy of Knight's illustrated edition of Shakespeare in first-class condition.

Wilson, Geo. R. Early Indiana trails and surveys. 50c.

This is No. 3 of vol. 6, publications of the Indiana Historical Society. It should be indexed separately, with especial note if a trail of your vicinity is treated.

Federal Documents Worth Getting.**U. S. Agriculture department.**

Motor transportation for rural districts (Department bulletin no. 770).

Sewing for girls club work. (Department circular, No. 2.) 20 p.

U. S. Agriculture department. Farmers Bulletins.

No. 1009. Hay stackers. 22 p.

No. 1023. Machinery for cutting firewood. (Describes different types of wood sawing rigs.)

No. 1024. Currants and gooseberries.

No. 1028. Strawberry culture—Eastern U. S. 50 p. (Has a few good strawberry recipes.)

No. 1030. Feeding horses. 24 p.

No. 1036. Care and repair of farm implements: grain separators (thrashing machines). 20 p. (Has very useful charts.)

No. 1058. Destroy the common barberry. (Shows clearly the difference between the "common" and the "Japanese" varieties.)

U. S. Education bureau.

Constitution of a community association. (Community center circular No. 1.) 12 p.

Lessons in community and national life. Series A, B, and C for different grades.

U. S. Educational extension division, Room 6008 Interior Bldg., Washington.

Government ownership and operation of railroads (a mimeographed bibliography.) 8 p.

"League of Nations": a brief list. 7 p.

U. S. Federal board for vocational education. Washington.

Send for their Opportunity monographs and a list of their bulletins. Of the latter the Agricultural, the Commercial Education and the Trade and Industrial series will be the most useful.

U. S. Public Health Service.

Miscellaneous publication, No. 17.

Prevention of disease and care of the sick, including first aid to the injured. ed. 2. 1919.

Public health bulletins:

No. 68. Safe disposal of human excreta.

No. 69. Typhoid fever.

No. 70. Good water for farm house.

Supplements to Public Health Reports.

No. 1. Measles.

No. 2. Indoor tropics.

No. 10. Care of the baby.

No. 11. What farmers can do to prevent malaria.

No. 21. Scarlet fever.

No. 24. Exercise and health.

No. 29. Transmission of disease by flies.

No. 30. Common colds.

No. 31. Safe milk.

No. 34. Spanish influenza.

No. 36. What to do to become physically fit.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

Albany.—A subscription list for the establishment of a public library was successfully obtained, and the members of the library board were appointed in June. At present they are working on a plan of co-operation with Delaware Township. Mr. O. N. McCormick is President of the board and Miss Alice Fudge, Secretary.

Columbia City.—On May 31, at Columbia City, The Peabody Free Library was formally dedicated. Both building and site were the generous gift of S. J. Peabody of that city. The building, which is 74 feet by 32 feet, with a rear wing 22 feet by 12 feet, was designed by A. Frank Wickes, architect, of Gary, Ind., and cost, with full equipment, \$25,000. The opening feature of the day's program was a story hour at 10:00 o'clock for the primary grades, followed by an informal reception during the rest of the day. At 8:30 p. m. the dedication service was held, when W. F. McNaghy, on behalf of Mr. Peabody, presented the title deed to J. C. Sanders, President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. McNaghy gave a brief history of the library since its beginning, in 1901, announcing publicly for the first time the name of the man, Leigh S. J. Hunt, who founded the library and maintained it for a number of years, placing on its shelves approximately 15,000 volumes. Miss Virginia Tutt, Librarian of the South Bend Public Library, made the address of the evening. Music was furnished by the Girls' Chorus of the High School.

The building, which is a basement and main story type, is built of brick laid in the Flemish Bond pattern, and presents a pleasant sense of color when combined with the sea green shades of the slate roof and contrasted with the white painted surfaces of the columned entrance, cornice and windows. The site is bordered with large maples, which tower above the building, giving a sense of retreat and suggesting a quiet hour within. The architectural treatment of the building is of the modified Georgian Colonial type, which carries with

it a quiet dignity. It should be noted that the long flight of entrance steps customarily used is not to be found, not because the building is not raised above the street level quite liberally, but the grade is attained by a series of a few steps at intervals until one reaches the stair hall. From here it requires but a few steps to reach the main floor level, while a flight down takes one to the basement level.

In the south end of the basement is the Assembly Room, fitted with 150 opera chairs. The stack and work room will accommodate about 8,000 volumes and leaves ample working space. A children's story telling room is located in another portion of the basement. The main floor is well lighted, with high elliptical ceiling. Open shelves are placed about the four walls of the room, and at the left of the entrance from the vestibule is the charging desk. At the right is the children's room, an interesting feature of which is the Riley Fireplace, bearing the inscription carved in the wood:

"It's the songs ye sing
And the smiles ye wear
That's a makin' the sun shine everywhere."

At the opposite end of the main room is the adult department. Space directly opposite the desk is created by the rear wing, and is the reference room.

The rooms above referred to are not partitioned off but are effectually divided by book shelves and magazine racks 3 feet 6 inches high. This permits perfect supervision of the rooms and serves the double purpose of housing more books, magazines and mounted pictures, and sets apart the space above designated. The partition about the librarian's office and the vestibule is of leaded clear glass. The artificial lighting is secured from a series of specially made lighting fixtures suspended along the center of the room. All lights of the main floor and entrance and fans are controlled from a panel box at the end of the desk, as well as call bells for the librarian's use. The radiators are enclosed with the book shelving through an arrangement of grilles and

ducts behind the shelving, so that efficiency is not lost but an orderly appearance gained. A book lift connects the stack room in the basement with the main floor. The main floor is covered with Battleship linoleum and the vestibule floors and stairs are covered with tile. The furniture and woodwork of the building are of dark fumed oak.

The building is complete for thorough and up-to-date library service, and the single viewpoint of the donor, the architect and the building committee has been to create an adequate instrument for library service to the community. It was the donor's desire that this building should be intensively practical as well as beautiful, instead of a useless monument of stone ill-fitted for its work.

Culver.—The corner stone of the new Academy library building was laid June 10th. The building, erected by the Trustees in memory of the fifty-five former Culver men who gave their lives during the war, will combine the functions of the library and the headquarters of the Alumni Association known as the Culver Legion. The architect is Mr. Albert Knell of St. Louis.

The building is to be erected on the site of the present Fleet cottage near the shore of Lake Maxinkuckee. The dimensions of the main structure are 160 by 36 feet, tho the center of the building 45 feet wide, is to be 90 feet deep. The edifice is planned to present a very effective Gothic exterior and interior, both the towered entrance portico and the marble staircases and balconies being designed after continental models.

The entire main floor is to be devoted to the library. Just to the right of the entrance hall will be a periodical room, 30 by 50 feet; a room of the same size on the left of the building is to serve as the general reading room. A stack room at the rear of the entrance hall and opening into both reading rooms is planned to accommodate 25,000 volumes. The upper floor is to be given over to the Alumni Associ-

ation for meeting rooms, relic collections, and accommodations for visiting graduates.

Knox.—The organization of the Knox Public Library Board was effected Monday evening, June 16th. Mr. Claud S. Steele was elected president and Miss Agnes Laramore secretary. The movement for a public library in Knox has been considered for several years but the final steps were not taken until this year. The Knox Woman's Club conducted a very successful book shower and obtained the use of the school library room for summer reading. The club women have surrendered their books to the new library board but will continue to act as the library hostesses until a regular librarian is appointed. The library room will be open two afternoons each week and service is free to city and country applicants. The co-operation of Center Township in the matter of library support is anticipated.

Ladoga.—As a result of library interest in Ladoga, a subscription list was circulated successfully in April and a public library board was organized for work May 26th. The president is Robert W. Marks and the secretary, Mrs. Opal H. Davis. An effective petition to the advisory board of Clark Township has been obtained already and it is hoped that Scott Township will also come into the system.

Laporte.—Mr. Wilson B. Parker has drawn the plans for the new Public Library for which the Carnegie Corporation appropriated \$27,500 two years ago. The library board has obtained permission to increase the expenditure by \$10,000, in order to have a building large enough to conduct the work satisfactorily. This additional fund will be raised in Laporte.

Lowell.—Plans have been drawn for the new building to be erected with the Carnegie funds obtained just before the war. Mr. M. Clifford Wiley, a Chicago architect, was the successful competitor.

Nappanee.—Following the successful circulation of a subscription paper, a library board has been appointed. Prof. Charles

F. Miller is president of the board and Mrs. H. J. Rickert secretary. Township co-operation in Locke and Union Townships is expected.

North Vernon.—Excavation for the new Jennings County Library building is under way and the Library Board hopes to have the building completed by the early winter. Mr. Wilson B. Parker is the architect.

Otterbein.—A town and township library board has just been appointed. A library tax was levied in both communities two years ago but no appointments were ever made. There is about \$2,000 in the library treasury and the new board is planning to start service at once in rented quarters. Mr. D. E. Harrington is president of the board and Mrs. Katherine Bolt secretary.

Scottsburg.—The plans of Mr. Clifford Shopbell for the new Scott County Library have been accepted by the Carnegie Corporation and it is anticipated that construction will be started in the course of the summer.

Swayzee.—The citizens of Swayzee were so enthusiastic over the proposal to establish a public library in the community that eleven hundred dollars was subscribed for the purpose of starting work. Board members will be appointed during July.

Syracuse.—The construction of the Public Library building, which was postponed last year because of war conditions, is to start at once. Mr. Samuel A. Craig, the architect, hopes to complete the basement and walls this fall, though the building will hardly be ready for occupancy before spring.

Vincennes.—The new home of the Vincennes Public Library was thrown open to the citizens of the city April 15, 1919, when the library board and staff kept open house. The building which was planned by Mr. John Bayard, is a handsome structure set amid attractive surroundings. The cost of the edifice and the equipment was \$36,000.

An interesting program of music and short talks was prepared, of which the most attractive feature was a "History of the Vincennes Public Library," by Miss

Margaret Holland. Miss Holland took part in the program of the original opening thirty years ago and has been closely associated with the library ever since. The genial humor shown as well as the intimate knowledge of local conditions made this paper unusually interesting. Mr. Wm. J. Hamilton of the Public Library Commission spoke on "The library's part in community life" in the absence of Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Byrde I. Bainum, president of the Library Board, pledged the board's interest in giving to Vincennes the best library service possible.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. C. Belman and Mr. Ralph G. Rupp have been appointed members of the Hammond board, to fill vacancies made by the resignations of Dr. Howat and Mr. F. D. McElroy.

Miss Bertha Bowlby, who was assistant librarian of the Shelbyville Public Library, has been appointed Librarian to succeed Miss Ida Lewis.

Miss Wintress Brennan has finished cataloging the library at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, and is an assistant in the University of Illinois library.

Mrs. Frank P. Bynum, librarian at Lebanon, has been selected by the League to Enforce Peace, as woman's chairman of the ninth district of Indiana.

Miss Blanche Callaway has been appointed township member of the Fowler library board.

Mr. A. J. Dipboye, for the past ten years librarian of the Public Library at Columbus, has resigned and will leave the library on August 1st. Mr. Dipboye has been particularly interested in the library binding problem, and, due to this fact, Columbus has an unusually strong collection of bound magazines.

Miss Mary A. Dye, for twenty-three years a member of the Indianapolis Library staff, died June 1st at her home in Indianapolis.

On her retirement in 1917 Miss Dye was the head of the art department.

Mrs. Sarah Edwards, who served on the Commission staff during the winter and has been in charge of the Bluffton library since the death of Miss Nannie Jayne, has returned to her home in Mooresville. Her successor will be selected by the library board very soon.

Miss Charlotte H. Ferguson, librarian at Butler College library, was married June 5th to Mr. Charles M. Zink.

Miss Mary Fishback, Summer School 1916, who has been assistant librarian at Rose Polytechnic Institute for three years, will act as assistant on the Commission staff during the summer.

Miss Ada Florence Fitch, librarian at Lawrenceburg, will attend the Chautauqua Summer School for librarians. Miss Winifred Ticer of Huntington and Misses Lyle Harter and Harriet Kahler of Indianapolis are attending the same school.

Miss Lillian M. Flagg, graduate of Wisconsin, and for three years in the Brooklyn Public Library, is the new assistant at Elkhart.

Rev. Paul T. Foik, librarian of Notre Dame University, talked on "The Louvain of the Past," at the Atlantic City joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club in March.

Mrs. Julia Harney, who served faithfully as secretary of the Lebanon board for seventeen years, has resigned. Mrs. J. C. Darnall was elected secretary to succeed her.

Miss Florence Herbert, for the past seven years librarian of the Public Library at Lagrange, has resigned.

Miss Pauline Hitz, assistant in the Franklin library, will attend the Illinois Summer School.

Miss Mary Hurley and Mrs. Lora Wilson have been appointed county members of the Logansport, Cass County, library board.

Miss Helen Jeffries, of the Elwood Public Library, a student at the Public Library Commission Summer School, 1917, was married July 10th to Mr. Ralph T. Donaldson

of Elwood. She will continue for the present her work in the Elwood Library.

Miss Edna Johnson, Commission Summer School 1916, leaves the South Bend Public Library, August 1st, to become an assistant in the library at Peru, Indiana.

Miss Florence Jones, Reference Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library, and Miss Elizabeth Glendenning of the catalog department, will leave for a year in New York about September 1st. Miss Jones is to enter the Pratt Institute Library School, while Miss Glendenning will attend that of the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen Kull, Summer school 1918, has resigned her position as assistant in the Valparaiso Public Library and has taken charge of the Valparaiso College Library.

Miss Ida Lewis, Summer School 1915, 1916, who was at the head of the Shelbyville Public Library for twenty-two years, resigned in April; and became a member of the Hammond Public Library staff the first of May.

Mrs. Edith Lindley is the new librarian at Kingman, succeeding Miss Jean Booe, who has been librarian for the past three years.

Miss Elsie McKay, assistant librarian at Evansville, has been granted a six months' leave of absence to do Red Cross canteen work abroad. Miss Rachell Agg has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Miss Julia Mason, for several years librarian of the Princeton Public Library, became librarian of the Franklin Public Library the first of April. She is succeeded at Princeton by the first assistant, Miss Anna Embree.

Friends of Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, formerly of Stewart's Book Store and vice-president of the I. L. A., now assistant editor of the Publishers' Weekly and the Library Journal, will be interested in his article in the May Bookman, on The Reader's Best Friend. Mr. Melcher also lectured in April before the New York Public Library School on "The librarian, the publisher and the book seller."

Miss Adelaide Moore of the Indianapolis Public Library staff, will attend the Columbia University Library School this summer.

Mrs. Adda R. Nichols, president of the Pierceton library board, died March 20th. To the end she kept up her interest in the library whose establishment was largely due to her efforts.

Miss Martha Ott, librarian of the Franklin Public Library, was married May 6th at the home of her parents in Franklin, to Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam, editor of the Franklin Star.

Mrs. Opha Parsons, librarian at Newburgh, died early in June. She had been in ill health for some time previous. Her successor has not as yet been appointed.

Miss Alpha Perkins, Summer School 1916, who has been librarian at Fowler the past year, will leave soon for California where she expects to enter library school in the fall.

Miss Hallie Porter of Muncie, was in charge of the Knightstown library during the vacation of Mrs. Jennie Johnson, librarian.

Miss Lois Ringo, who was assistant librarian of the Anderson Public Library, joined the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library in March.

Mrs. Nora Rudd was elected to succeed Mr. Thomas Rudd as librarian of the Butler Public Library, April 1st. The popularity of the library has been rapidly increasing and the number of books read has reached more than a thousand in a single month.

Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, formerly secretary of the Commission, and now librarian at Bridgeport, Conn., in January gave a talk at the New York State Library School on the reorganization of an old library, based on his recent experiences at Bridgeport.

Mrs. Harry Schroeder has been appointed librarian and Miss Fanny S. White, assistant, of the new Patriot branch of the Switzerland County Public Library.

Mrs. Clodia H. Scott, for the past three years librarian at Worthington, has resigned

her position to resume teaching. No new appointment has been made as yet.

Among the changes in the Gary Library staffs are the appointments of Miss Anna Seaman, Summer School 1917, and Mrs. Fred Stoner, Summer School 1918, as librarian and assistant at the Louis J. Bailey Branch; and Miss Anita Barnes, Summer School 1917, as librarian of the Tolleston Branch, with Miss Vivian Trittschuh, Summer School 1917, in the loan room.

Miss Mary Sleeth, librarian of the Rushville Public Library, has been appointed county chairman of the Republican women's organization by the county central committee.

Miss Gertrude Thiebaud of Peru, will serve during the summer as librarian of the A. L. A. Hospital Library at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

Miss Ethel Thralls has been made second assistant librarian of the Shelbyville Public Library, taking the place of Miss Hazel Newton, who was advanced with the appointment of Miss Bertha Bowlby as librarian.

Miss Barcus Tichenor of Indianapolis, who has been attending the New York Public Library School, has been employed as assistant cataloger at the Purdue University Library.

Miss Nancy Todd, N. Y. S. L. S. 1918, has resigned her position in the Homewood Branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library to become a member of the cataloging staff of the Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Edith Van Gorder of the Marion Public Library, has been obliged to give up her work because of illness.

Miss Ruth Walters was appointed assistant librarian of the Martinsville Public Library in April.

Mrs. Albert Ward (Helen Hadley, Summer School 1915) has been secured by the Evansville Public Library as an assistant in the extension department of the general office. Mrs. Ward has had three years' experience in the library which she organized at Mooresville, and is taking up this work

during the absence of her husband in France.

Miss Mabel Wayne in May resigned her position as librarian of the Anderson Public Library after serving there for four years, and returned to her home in Decatur, Ill., where she has charge of the library cataloging.

Miss Eva Wells is the new librarian at Westfield, succeeding Mrs. Claude Gunn.

Miss Leila Wilcox, formerly of the Franklin Public Library, has resigned as A. L. A. hospital librarian at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, to accept a position in the Public Library at Portland, Ore.

Miss Amy Winslow, N. Y. S. L. S., and formerly assistant in the Indiana State Library, has resigned her position as Reference Librarian at Ames College, Ames, Iowa, and will become acting head of the Reference department in the Indianapolis Public Library.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Anderson.—The city council made a special appropriation for the library of \$1,000 for the purchase of books. This will be the largest purchase in a number of years, the one last year being \$300, while no books were added to the library the preceding year.

Angola.—Mr. Maurice McClue has been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. J. A. Croxton on the Board of Trustees.

Recently more shelving has been added to accommodate the large number of books added from month to month.

Argos.—The members of the Monday Club, with the assistance of the Alpha and Sorosis Clubs, have raised a fund and established a circulating library.

Bloomfield.—Under the auspices of the Argonaut Club, a rummage sale for the benefit of the Public Library was held May 23d and 24th.

Bluffton.—Upon the petition of citizens the library board has decided to name the

assembly room at the Public Library the Jayne Auditorium, in memory of Miss Nannie Jayne, who was librarian and who was instrumental in having the building completed and the auditorium furnished.

Centerville.—At a recent meeting of the Centerville Library Association it was decided to give up for the present all thought of trying to establish a public library because of the lack of co-operation from the people. The Association is in a flourishing condition and is adding new books all the time.

Converse.—The Farmers' Federation has presented the library twenty-eight folding chairs for use in the basement room. The basement is occupied at present by the local Red Cross, the Converse band, the Town Board, Farmers' Federation, Good roads boomers and the W. C. T. U.

The librarian announces the gift of many good books from different persons; and the addition of a number of reference, technical, and juvenile books, with forty volumes of fiction.

The terrace has recently been sodded, and new screens and window shades are in place.

The library will not be open on Sunday during the summer, but Sunday afternoon opening may be renewed in the fall.

Evansville.—The library board and the staff entertained a number of members of the Kentucky Library Association the afternoon of June 13th. The Kentucky Association had been meeting at Henderson, and visited Evansville at the end of the conference. A tea at the East Side Branch, a tour of the city libraries, and dinner at the Country Club were features of the afternoon's program.

There have been a number of recent changes on the Evansville staff. Miss Lillian Swerig is leaving the East Side Branch for a position in the New York Public Library. The vacancy will be filled by one of the three new staff members, Miss Jean Sexton, a graduate of the Wisconsin Library school, and Misses Margaret Harrison and Eugenia Marsh from the St. Louis Public Library School. Miss Grace Twells

is to be the librarian of the new Joseph Reitz Branch when it opens in September.

Mayor Bosse and Mr. Howard Roosa of the library board were among the speakers on the program at the opening of the Columbia School Branch for night service. The change from a school branch to a regular branch was brought about after a petition, signed by more than a thousand citizens of the Columbia school district, had been presented to the board.

Through the efforts of the chairman of the home comforts committee of the woman's board of Boehne camp, a small branch library of books for the children and grown-ups has been opened at the camp.

Mrs. Lillian Childress, Summer School 1915, librarian, and the staff of the Cherry Street Library, and the city library board entertained the teachers of the colored schools at the Library, April 3d. Mr. Howard Roosa, of the board, extended greetings to those present.

A library of 150 volumes, consisting of fiction and sets of text-books on technical subjects has been installed in the Marine hospital. The nurses will act as librarians.

Fowler.—Mrs. Ophelia Fowler Duhme of Cincinnati, has presented the Public Library a six-foot marble statue of her father, Moses Fowler, to be placed in the main hall of the building.

Frankfort.—Mr. Joseph A. Southard has given the library a picture of Frankfort 50 years ago, which will be re-framed and hung in the library.

Franklin.—The formation of a reading club is the result of a Walt Whitman meeting held recently in the Public Library. Prof. E. S. Alden read and interpreted a number of Whitman's poems on the centenary of the poet's birth, and those in attendance were so interested that they insisted that poetry readings must be given from time to time. It is planned to have them given monthly.

Garrett.—The Garrett Library is now using the Elkhart-Sioux City system of no borrowers' card, as is Rochester.

Gary.—With the opening of the Dyer and Glen Park branches, the Gary Public Library has ten branches. The Dyer branch was opened late in April. The Glen Park branch, which is housed in a new portable library building, the first in the state, was opened May 11th. Misses Barbara Leroy and Doris Hill are the librarians.

During April two new stations were opened, one at St. John and one at Shererville.

Miss Orpha Maude Peters, who is now in charge of the Public Library, took the 14 members of the staff to Deep River for the annual staff picnic, and led them in community singing and aesthetic dancing.

Gas City.—The Library grounds were at their best during the first week in June, while the shrubbery and peonies were in bloom, making one of the show spots of the town.

Goshen.—During the last three weeks of March a record was kept of the readers in the adult reading room and 1,350 reported.

A number of improvements have recently been made, including a mahogany pamphlet and picture filing cabinet, and steel shelving in the stack room. A collection of books for summer reading has just been sent to the station at Waterford.

Grandview.—Mrs. Grace Barker, librarian, reports more than four hundred books exchanged during the first month in the new building.

Privet and Japanese barberry have been planted around the building and add much to the appearance of the corner.

Hebron.—Miss Hattie Palmer, formerly of Hebron, has given the library fifteen acres of marsh land to be used for the good of the public.

Huntington.—The librarian's report for 1918 calls attention to the fact that in spite of the decrease in circulation because of the influenza, there is an increased interest in the library. Eighteen hundred lantern slides were circulated and 1,700 stereoscopic views to the schools, clubs and lodges. The success of the circulation of Victrola records

is shown by the number loaned, 300. There was a large circulation from the ward school stations, and from the new high school library, which is conducted as a branch of the public library, with Miss Florence Weiford, S. S. 1917, in charge.

Indianapolis.—The first six months' course of the Indianapolis Public Library training school was completed the first week in May, and certificates awarded fifteen young women, ten of them being members of the library staff. Applications are being received for the 1919-20 course which opens the first week in October; and examinations will be held in June and September.

Mr. Paul Cret, of Philadelphia, architect of the Public Library, has suggested that army and navy memorials in the form of bronze tablets or statuary be placed on the pylons which flank the entrance to the library.

A weekly reading circle for the blind has just been established at the Riverside Park Branch.

Jeffersonville.—At the request of the business men the library has changed its hours, to be open from 10 to 12 o'clock and from 2:30 to 8.

A Saturday morning children's story hour has been started. Mr. W. B. Veasey, Rev. Lucien V. Rule and other citizens are assisting with the work.

Captain Lewis C. Baird, of Jeffersonville, has sent the library copies of five Parisian papers of May 8th, which describe the peace conference the day the terms of the proposed peace treaty were issued.

Improvement has been made in the appearance of the library by the addition of three flower beds in the yard and four flower boxes at the entrance. Officers of the Quartermaster's Depot sent the plants from the Depot greenhouse, and donated the lumber for the boxes.

Kendallville.—Mrs. L. A. Weinstein, president of the board, has presented the library a new clock; and in April Mr. A. M. Jacobs, vice-president, made a generous money donation for new books.

Lafayette.—The libraries of the high school and the Morton school will be open for two hours every Wednesday morning during the summer.

Laporte.—The president of the school board has said the present library building will probably be used for school purposes for a year after the completion of the new Carnegie Library. The Elks have appointed a committee to consider buying the building for a home.

Lawrenceburg.—While the library board has decided against the purchase of an automobile at the present time, a ruling has been made by which any country resident may apply for books and have them delivered through the mail. A collection of books has recently been placed in the factory of the Casket Company for the use of the employees.

Lebanon.—The librarians of the Center township schools were entertained with an afternoon party April 6th by the staff and board members of the Public Library. Prizes for the largest circulation of books and of non-fiction were awarded.

Merom.—A township station was opened April 22d at New Lebanon. The librarian spends one afternoon each week at this branch.

Monticello.—One of the window displays which attracted special attention during "Housekeepers' Week" was that of the Public Library, arranged by Miss Nora Gardner.

Beginning May 18th the library is open on Sunday afternoons from 2 until 5 o'clock.

Mr. W. H. Hamelle, the first president of the Monticello Library Board, died early in June. One of his bequests conveyed to the Monticello Public Library his entire private library of 800 volumes, and \$300 in cash to be expended for the purchase of standard works of history, biography, and travel; \$200 was also left to the White County Historical Society whose collection Mr. Hamelle hoped would ultimately be housed in the Monticello Library.

Muncie.—The Muncie Library Board has recently made several changes in rules and

in extension plans which should greatly increase the usefulness of this library to the city and county alike. Hereafter no guarantor will be required except for children, as the experience of other libraries has showed this regulation to be more of a hindrance than a help in spreading the use of the library. The fee for county borrowers was reduced from \$2.50 to \$1, and all students attending any school in Center Township are given free service from the library, where they have formerly been required to pay the full fee if non-residents of the township.

To further the extension work, three of the school libraries are to be kept open during the summer as neighborhood branches, and the librarian will be at liberty to establish delivery stations wherever they seem desirable, without waiting for formal action by the Board in each case.

Noblesville.—The necessary petitions having been obtained in the three townships of Hamilton County now without library service, the county commissioners have levied a tax and the Noblesville Library while only serving four townships, becomes technically a county library. The new board members are not yet appointed.

Notre Dame.—Wm. J. Onahan of Chicago has left to the University Library his private library of Irish books and manuscripts, valued at \$25,000.

Peru.—The Denver branch of the Public Library is now located in Goff's restaurant and is open three days a week.

Portland.—The librarian's report for April shows that 25 old books, which have been missing for months, have been returned, and that 320 new books have been added to the shelves.

Rising Sun.—The County Commissioners have promised a levy of five cents for the rest of the county. This will make the Rising Sun library an Ohio County institution.

A lecture course has just been started for the summer.

Roann.—A program by the school children and a book shower were given in the Public Library March 28th. Refreshments were served. The teachers report a great improvement in the children since the library was opened.

Shoals.—One of the liveliest small libraries of the state is the one at Shoals, which has two township stations at present (with the probability of adding two more this year) and hopes soon to gain the county, although that will not be easy because of transportation difficulties. The library is now headquarters for the Martin County War History Committee, of which the librarian is chairman. Correspondence throughout the county with more than 150 persons, and the work of compiling the army and navy service records of 800 men, gives the library publicity which will be useful when the county movement is started.

The librarian reports that the library has had eight picture exhibits from the Indiana University Extension Division, since the first of the year; and that the lecture room is used constantly. Many of the books on the A. L. A. vocation lists have been added, and a complete set of the lists printed, which are given to every boy in the upper grades and the high school, all soldiers and other men who enter the library.

South Bend.—The library has recently made a collection of material available for study and research on the housing problem.

South Whitley.—The proceeds from the sale of the eggs which the schools of Cleveland township received on their "egg donation" day the last of March, were used to buy furniture for the library.

Terre Haute.—The library has opened a small branch in the Boy Scout headquarters.

Tipton.—The new decorations of the library added much to the success of the annual art exhibit, which this year was of the work of Indiana artists. As a result of these exhibits the library has had added to its collection \$600 worth of pictures.

Vevay.—A new collection of books has recently been sent to the Mt. Sterling sta-

tion. Residents of Kentucky have begun to take advantage of the membership fee plan offered by the library board.

A story hour for children on Saturday morning has just been inaugurated and promises to be a popular feature of the library's summer work.

Charles C. Cole has donated to the Switzerland County Library a model full-size airplane propeller which he made entirely by hand.

Wabash.—Improvements in the library include the frescoing of the interior, painting of the outside woodwork and the repair of the roof.

Warren.—Although housed in a single room in the town hall the library reports at the end of its first complete year, doubled registration and circulation, one-third of the total being from outside townships.

The library hopes soon to be in its new building, which has been delayed because of the war.

Warsaw.—The Warsaw Library has Welcome to Soldiers posters in the front windows which are near the street.

Waterloo.—A recent gift to the library is a collection of about 200 books from Mrs. Ida Blair Daniels. The local Red Cross has also donated \$200 to the library for the purchase of new books.

Waveland.—A cannon captured from the Germans has been placed in the library yard.

Zionsville.—The Pitzer library of Zionsville, which serves all of Eagle Township, has recently been reorganized and was reopened June 3 after being closed for nearly a month for this work. This library was established in 1896 through a bequest of Joseph B. Pitzer, who left a \$600 endowment for a library, with the requirements that it be under the control of the Trustee and that the local teachers help select the books. The income from this fund and from a 1c tax levied on the township outside Zionsville has since maintained the library.

The original collection of books was carefully selected and partially organized by a capable committee with a good knowledge of library methods, and has since grown to some 1800v. Of late years the purchases have been largely fiction. In spite of the continuous large circulation, and the fact that an otherwise busy Trustee has been also active librarian, the books have been kept in excellent condition, and the essential records carefully made. The collection has now been completely organized, and a card loan system installed, as the circulation had outgrown the original slip loan system. The books have been reshelfed in the Trustee's office on the main street, but it is hoped to remove them soon to a still better downstairs room, as they are badly crowded in their present quarters. A librarian has been appointed who will keep the library open week days both morning and afternoon, and also on Saturday evening if the patronage warrants it.

The library and its general policy will be in charge of a Library Board, of which the Trustee is ex officio a member (the other two members being appointed by the Circuit Judge according to the township library law) and a small tax will be levied this Fall on the township as a whole. It is planned to increase the book collection materially as soon as possible, especially along juvenile lines, with particular attention to books for the younger children, who will be encouraged to become regular patrons of the library. Until these books can be bought and made ready for circulation, about 150v. have been borrowed from the Traveling libraries sent out by the Commission, and these will be put into immediate circulation. About 20v. of new fiction have also been added. Zionsville is the largest town in the state operating a library under the township law, and its success will be watched with much interest. With this excellent beginning it should be able to give very good service to the community and lay the foundation for larger work in the near future.

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